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The story behind the story

is told in

**HARVEST
OF
DECEIT**

**NOW READ
THE FACTS
ABOUT OUR
FOREIGN POLICY**

By EDWARD L. DELANEY

HARVEST
OF
DECEIT,

By **EDWARD L. DELANEY**

The moving finger writes;
and, having writ, moves on;
Nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall Lure it back to cancel
half a Line, nor all your Tears
Wash out a Word of it.

—Omar Khayyam

20th Century FACTFINDER

P.O. Box 2003

Sacramento, Ca 95809

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First Printing August, 1971
Printed in the United States of America
Wm. Pascoe, Printer, associated with H. A. Nickel

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P r e f a c e

It is time to end the deception regarding the Vietnam war. The shocking, irrefutable truth is that the President, the Secretary of Defense and certain "yes-men" in the military establishment are deliberately misleading our people. They chorus the refrain that we are "winning" that seemingly interminable war in East Asia. We are not. The only victors so far are the communists of both the Moscow and Peking label.

History repeats itself. Our several Washington administrations from Roosevelt to Nixon—riddled with communist collusionists—contrived to deceive the American people regarding the real winner of World War II. The only winner in that war was Soviet Russia. It is over 26 years since the signing of an "armistice" intended to end hostilities in Europe. In flagrant violation of that agreement, the Soviet maintains a massive military force in East and Central Europe. That, of course, necessitates the continued maintenance in Europe of a large U.S. military "peace" army to prevent further westward aggression of Soviet communism.

Our Washington impotents, under sinister pressure from the United Nations, permitted the communists to win the war in Korea. Are we to repeat such disaster in Vietnam? Let the facts of the Vietnamese tragedy be blazoned to our people so they may realize that it is the Soviet Union against whom we are arrayed in East Asia, under the guise of the Vietkong and Red China. Thousands of American lives have been needlessly sacrificed; billions in munitions and military hardware have been poured into Vietnam.

From authoritative sources we are told that approximately 80% of the war materials for the Vietnamese communists arrive at the port of Hai-phong. Ships of most all the communist countries discharge their cargoes at Hai-phong where they have immunity from attack by the United States. It is reported that the Soviet supplies North Vietnam with 80,000 tons of vital war materials monthly. Certain members of Congress have cited this aid to Moscow's aims—but to no noticeable effect.

Our knowledgeable military commanders have been asserting for nearly eight years that we are "prevented" —

perhaps a better word would be "ordered" not to win a decisive military victory in the Vietnam tragedy. For eight long years and after the useless squandering of some 45,000 precious lives and multi-billions in war material the pro-Soviets in the Nixon administration insist on keeping the port of Hai-phong "open" for the Soviet and Communist China vessels to bring their military supplies to the communists of North Vietnam.

In non-classified statements of our competent high ranking military officers, the Washington administrations — of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon — were urged to put an end to the carnage in Vietnam by cutting off the supply lines of the enemy. That is one of the first and basic actions of even the lowest ranking army officers. Cut the enemy's supply line.

In a previous volume by this writer former Air Force General Nathan F. Twining, one time Chief of Joint Staffs, is quoted as saying: "We should declare a state of war and blockade Hai-Phong harbor. We could legally do it and sink ships that attempt to run the blockade, whether they be Soviet, Chinese or any other nation."

Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, former chief of Naval Operations went on record with the assertion that: "I would mine the harbors, Hai-Phong and others. Do that and we would end the war in eight weeks or less."

Four star General George E. Decker agrees with Adm. Burke. He asserted: "Tell the Soviet, China, Britain or other nations, 'keep your ships out of Hai-Phong if you don't want them damaged or sunk.'" Other of our competent and highly respected military officers who echoed similar warnings against keeping the supply lines open for the communist enemy are: former Air Force General Frederick H. Smith, Jr., Lt. Gen. Ira C. Ecker; Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau and Brig. Gen. C. Huglin. He said candidly: "Close Hai-Phong; destroy the railway line to stop shipments of munitions from Red China." All these seasoned and highly competent military authorities cannot be wrong.

But just as the State Department and cooperating pro-communist cells in the Washington establishment oppose any action which will "embarrass" the Soviet — just so long will the Vietnam tragedy continue.

The cascade of complimentary press, radio and TV panegyrics for Communist China and its ruthless, murdering Mao-

Tse-tung following the "ping pong" political show-off was nauseous to put it mildly.

As reported in the Herald of Freedom of June 11, 1971, our Secretary of State Rogers addressed a meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in London, a month previously and was quoted by the Associated Press as saying: "We believe that the People's Republic of China has a growing role to play in Asia. The aim of our policy is not to deny that role, but to encourage it."

In other words it will be the policy of our State Department to condone the magnitude of murders committed by Mao-Tsetung and his corps of professional executioners. Irrefutable reports of Mao's methods of exterminating all who fail to follow his dictates are voluminous.

California congressman John G. Schmitz dwelt on this subject in an address to his colleagues on the floor of the House, April 19, 1971. All the verbal affusions over a ping-pong team in Red China is ludicrous, he rightfully asserted. Noises emanating from the mass media would indicate that the Chinese communists had released the American servicemen whom they hold.

Schmitz referred to testimony of two college professors who escaped from Communist China and testified before the House Committee on Internal Security.

The people of China are slaves, asserted these escapees from that Communist country. The people are told that the Chinese constitution guarantees freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom to assemble and express your thoughts. "It's all a lie," asserted these Chinese professors. "The only rights a person in China has is to work and to praise Mao-Tse-tung."

There is no freedom of thought or expression — nothing but a world of fear. From their earliest days in school the children are taught that America is the No. 1 enemy of China and its people.

A person who goes to church is in trouble — it makes no difference to what religion you belong. If you are a Buddhist you are accused of being superstitious. A Christian is labeled as a tool of the imperialist countries. Mao Tse-tung is God. His teachings are for the Chinese what the Bible is for those of the western world.

One professor told the House committee of having

been sentenced to what was known as the "Chinese Siberia". It was only 20 miles from the Russian border. "We worked at hard labor 14-16 hours a day with very little food in bitter cold."

Anyone may be arrested for anything in China. He is provided with a defense attorney who will instruct his "client" to confess to some crime. If no crime has been committed, they will tell the client what to confess. The prosecution need not even furnish proof that a crime has been committed. Any thoughtless criticism of Mao is sufficient cause for banishment to a labor camp.

Again quoting from the June 11 issue of *The Herald of Freedom* which asserts that most of the American press seems to find it politically or economically expedient to suppress the fact that Communist China is now the producing source for much of the opium and its derivatives which flood this country and Vietnam.

From British sources we are told that last year Communist China exported more than 10,000 tons of drugs including opium, morphine and heroin valued at \$800 million. There are two major reasons for this phenomenal traffic in narcotics. First it is a source of obtaining currency of western countries which China needs for its purchase of many materials. Secondly a growing increase of the drug habit by westerners, as the Chinese well know, will sap their energy and mentality, making it easier for China to make more direct attack on the "imperialist—anti-Communists" when the time comes.

In this connection it is well to observe that "Mao" forbids the use of narcotics by the Chinese and "pushers" of opium or heroin are sentenced to death. But at the same time Mao and his coterie of communist cooperatives encourage their farmers to produce more and more of the opium poppy which is such a good source of revenue for China.

In the near future we shall observe more and more efforts of the American communists exerting every kind of pressure to get Red China in the United Nations. When that is accomplished it should be the day when the United States abruptly ends its membership and invites the UN to remove its haven for the communists — of the Soviet or Chinese brand to some other country.

The furore which was over-played by a segment of the news media when the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*

published portions of allegedly "classified" State Department documents was amusing to put it mildly.

We know from the disclosures of communist infiltration in several departments of the Washington administrations during the past three decades and more, that any data of really vital nature, was known to the Soviet communists before it was seen by some in the Pentagon, State Department or other important segments of the Washington establishment. Gen. MacArthur informed us that supposedly secret orders that came to him during the Korean campaign were known to the enemy before he saw them. We have no reason to believe that the situation has changed to any observable degree.

The deplorable and frightening position in which Europe and the remnants of the free world find ourselves today may be traced directly to the inequities and blunders of the Versailles Peace Treaty following World War One.

Within a generation America became involved in two of Europe's wars from which we could and should have remained aloof. Powerful ethnic and financial groups decreed otherwise.

Major General J. F. C. Fuller, British Military historian, asserted in *Ordinance Magazine* September 1949: "We Europeans are a truculent congeries of nations who have been fighting each other for 2000 years. We dislike interference. In 1917 you Americans stepped into the war to save our side. We did not want to be saved by a non-European power. Without your aid we Europeans could have concluded World War I, probably in 1917 by a negotiated peace which could not have been worse than the one established.

"Again in the last war you got entangled in the European brawl and laid the Central part of Europe flat. Again there would have been a negotiated peace which could not possibly have been as bad as the present so-called peace."

The Versailles Peace Treaty which was imposed on the German people was so shockingly unjust, that many right thinking statesmen and historians predicted it would inevitably cause another European war. President Woodrow Wilson presented his "Fourteen Points" at Versailles. The cardinal objective for which Wilson insisted was "self-determination for all people".

Millions of people were arbitrarily deprived of citizenship in the land of their birth and that of their ancestors for hundreds of years. New boundary lines divided states, without self-determination of the people concerned. Alsace, predominantly German was

grafted onto France, producing the anomaly of German speaking Frenchmen.

The city of Danzig, which for centuries had been a thriving German seaport on the Baltic—Germans comprising ninety five percent of the inhabitants, was put under Polish domination. South Tyrol was taken from Austria and annexed to Italy. The same sort of vivisection was performed on Trieste.

Perhaps the most brutal and hideous crime was the expulsion of the three and a half million Sudeten Germans from lands which been theirs and their ancestors for over 500 years. They were robbed of their homes, lands and all their possessions—a quarter of a million expellees dying on the roads to nowhere.

The Hapsburg monarchy, perhaps the most benign on the European continent, was dissolved and its various parts grafted onto other countries. Winston Churchill is on record as saying that the stupid realignment of the European map which was done at Versailles, created the factions and frictions which culminated in World War II.

"World War I would have ended in 1917, without American participation," said Churchill. "England would have made peace with Germany in 1917, thereby saving over a million British and French lives. There would have been no collapse of Russia, followed by communism, no breakdown in Italy, followed by Fascism and Germany would not have signed the Versailles Treaty which enthroned Nazism in Germany."

There would have been no Hitler, because the injustices which he used as the theme of his exhortations to the Germans—would not have existed.

World War II began September 1, 1939 at the instigation of Hitler who was a by-product of the insenstate Versailles treaty. Approximately six months before that a foreign diplomat in Washington made the observation that: "in general the average American knows nothing of European history and European politics. He has an opinion on everything if it is suggested to him often enough. In addition there is his proneness to wold enthusiasm and emotionalism —tendencies upon which every agitator and every world performer can play."

Singularly enough that observation was paraphrased by the German General Jodl — the supreme commander after Hitler's demise —when Jodl was signing the documents which officially established the shaky armistice in Europe, May 13, 1945. "The Allied delegation," said Jodl, "has no comprehension whatever of the problems of Europe and more particularly of Germany. This is certainly true of the American college professors"

Many of our educational institutions have their "think tanks" in which they spawn half-baked theories for revolutionizing what we still refer to as the civilized world. Not infrequently the nation's information media is permitted to obtain morsels of rarefied rhetoric from the educational institutions specializing in foreign affairs.

The Western world cannot continue to exist as at present — half free and half slave. The thinking and the proposed return to rationalism appears to be always formulated to the satisfaction of the Soviet Union. When the bogey of a super-Soviet is purged from the minds of millions, we may embark on a course to international peace—when?

In the pages to follow many facts and facets of American foreign policy will be cited, with emphasis on the tragedies to which, in many instances the United States—through misdeeds of our chief executives—was a disgraceful collaborator.

Students of history, particularly those of the younger generation who are seeking causes and effects of monumental blunders made by those of the previous generation, will find many of the answers in these pages.

Effort has been made to present facts herein and to truthfully record the deeds and misdeeds of certain ones whom many of the uninformed are prone to praise.

Some sage is credited with the observation — "search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication is a duty."

—ELD.

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Freedom's Frontier

Five Decades Before Dawn

DEDICATED

**to those here in America and abroad who
made this record possible.**

Roosevelt to the Rescue

In January, 1933, Soviet Russia was on the brink of disaster. The imposition of collectivist agriculture production as a way to avert nation-wide food shortage had been a political and economic failure. A resolution was adopted by the Communist Party chieftains in Moscow, January 24, 1933, which charged that the Ukrainians had not fulfilled their stipulated amount of grain and meat production. Therefore, 7,000 political sleuths were sent into the Ukraine. Their task was to search for hidden stores of grain or other food products and to impose punishment on the rebels who resisted that and other decrees of the Soviet hierarchy. The band of sleuths was increased to 20,000.

They searched everywhere in cities and villages. They pounded on the walls of cottages and barns hoping to find quantities of grain or meat which should have been delivered to the communist "collective" centers. Food in increasing quantities was needed for the Red Army.

Any property owner on whose land was found hidden food, was immediately added to the millions of serfs already banished to the Siberian slave camps. A famine was purposely created for the admitted intent of destroying the Ukrainian organizations which stubbornly resisted the Moscow initiated policies for the ultimate communist conquest of all eastern, central and western Europe.

The Ukraine, normally the bread basket of Russia, became waste land—a desert. In the early part of 1933 there were many villages and towns from which the inhabitants had vanished. A large percentage of the houses were empty—the fate of the owners unknown. Bodies of those who starved to death were not buried. They were put in wheelbarrows and dumped into mountain ravines or gorges, for none had the strength to dig graves.

The peak of the communist-created famine was reached in the summer of 1933. Thousands of families were transported from Russia and forced to live in the houses of Ukrainian families who had died of hunger. Molotov, who later became Soviet foreign minister, had complete control of the "re-

settlement" operations. He announced that it was the will of the Russian people to live in this "free territory" of the Ukraine.

It is difficult to ascertain how many perished in the Moscow-made "famine". Usually reliable sources put the number at 4,800,000, while others assert that between five and eight million would be more accurate.

Reportedly a man named Tschubar, the political head or commissar of the Soviet in the Ukraine, made an appeal to Stalin. He suggested that enough food be permitted for the starving children. Stalin's reply was that he had no interest in that appeal. Not long afterward, Tschubar was accused of being "an enemy of the people"—and vanished, as did many thousands of others.

These facts were known in the foreign department of our government at Washington. A committee of the House of Congress heard confirming testimony from Ukrainian and Russian refugees. The gruesome details were on pages of the *Congressional Record*.

The Bolshevik regime in Moscow was regarded by most countries of Europe, as well as those of Asia, Africa and the Latin American republics, as a pariah in the body politic of the world. It was not accorded diplomatic recognition. It was hoped that the anti-communist majority in the vast area of Russia would overthrow the Bolshevik horde that had murdered the Czar and his family and usurped power in the country. The despised communists appeared doomed to political and economic bankruptcy.

Four of our Presidents, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover had refused to accord diplomatic recognition to the Marxist Molochs of Moscow.

Franklin Roosevelt was persistently prodded by his wife, Eleanor and her coterie of communist collaborators, to treat the Soviet with the same or greater consideration than was accorded certain European countries.

At a night meeting in the White House, November 16, 1933, with Maxim Litvinov—a partner with Stalin in an armed robbery in the early Bolshevik days, not a Russian but a Jew named Max Finkelstein, alias Meir Moisevich—the active agent of the communist canaille in New York and Washington, Roosevelt signed an agreement which gave diplomatic recognition to the Bolshevik bandits. It is proper to

record that the signing of that disgraceful agreement with Litvinov changed the history of the world.

One stipulation in that pact was that the Moscow regime would not proselyte for communist objectives in this country. That was flagrantly violated immediately after Litvinov returned to his base of operations in New York. A Soviet sponsored motion picture theatre was opened on 42nd Street, New York and communist films were distributed from coast to coast. There is a consistent record of our several Washington administrations not to demand that the Soviet abide by the terms of agreements made with them. That timorous attitude when dealing with the Moscow miscreants obtains to this day.

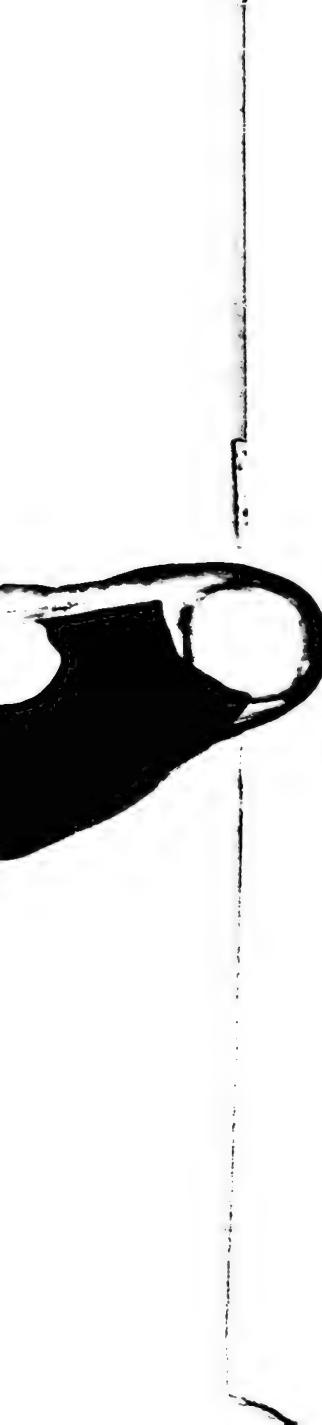
The diplomatic recognition of the Bolshevik regime by Franklin Roosevelt was tantamount to condoning the multiple murders and crimes against humanity which were being committed by Stalin and his henchmen, such as Nikita Khrushchev.

Our President's aid to the communist cause was especially disappointing and disheartening to the militant freedom fighters of the Ukraine. Millions of their people had been starved to death by a Moscow-created famine. Others were being slaughtered by agents of the NKVD or transported to the frigid slave camps where they would dig in the mines and eventually die.

For centuries the Ukrainians have been devotedly Christian. Their religious heritage helped to sustain them during the periods of their greatest persecution. Therefore a primary objective of the atheistic over-lords in Moscow was to confiscate the churches, banish the priests, bishops and religious teachers or simply liquidate them by a bullet in the head. All private schools were closed. Only the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin were to be impressed on the minds of the youth.

This is part of the diabolical campaign waged by the communist dictatorship in Moscow, which, let us never forget, was rescued from certain extinction by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Not only does the pro-Soviet cabal in this country make effort to avoid mention of such irrefutable truth, but some have the almost incredible effrontery to promote the erection of monuments to such individuals.

It is very distressing for some worshippers of our political



miscreants to be told that the present threat of world-wide communist aggression, with sporadic wars and revolutions, is the inevitable and direct result of aid to Soviet aims by certain ones in the hierarchy of our elect in Washington. Those collaborators with the Moscow moguls have been members of both our major political parties. To cite the misdeeds of all such elected and unelected culprits would increase the size of this volume. So only certain ones will be dealt with on these pages.

Some years ago much undeserved praise was lavished on a book titled *Crusade in Europe* purported to have been written by General Dwight Eisenhower. It was the work of Joseph Fels Barnes, whose affiliation with communists and communist organizations is a matter of public record. The book is a more or less meandering record of the United States involvement in World War II as witnessed by and participated in by General Eisenhower.

Reputable historians have cited glaring omissions of vital facts and obvious aid for the Soviet aims in Europe, which was rendered by General Eisenhower. At this point we shall review but one phase of that *Crusade* for Stalin's objectives, as inscribed in the book (page 423).

Eisenhower (or Barnes) refers to sincere efforts by the Germans to end the war early in 1945. One indication of the German desire to surrender, according to the authors of the book, came through the British Embassy in Stockholm. Its purpose was to arrange a truce on the western front, so the Germans could throw their full strength against Russia. "Our government rejected the proposals," writes Eisenhower.

There was very great desire on the part of the Germans to end the war before the Soviet forces got into eastern and central Europe.

It was deliberate beclouding of the issue for Eisenhower to assert that the German surrender proposals for their armies in eastern Europe would thus permit the German armies on the east front to launch a drive against the Soviet forces which were then being held beyond the borders of Germany in what had been called Czechoslovakia.

Some German military commanders and a few of their diplomats were striving to halt the carnage on all fronts before the Soviet troops could settle like a plague in eastern and central Europe—where they are today.

Eisenhower does not record on the pages of his book that Allen Dulles, as the personal representative of President Roosevelt, had been conferring in Switzerland with diplomats and high ranking German military commanders for many weeks before the termination of hostilities—the first week in May, 1945.

Dr. Rudolf Rahn, at that time the German ambassador to Italy, was striving desperately with top German military commanders, Field Marshal Kesselring, General Rundstedt, Ober-gruppen Fuhrer General Karl Wolf of the SS, General Heinrich van Viettinghoff, Allen Dulles, U.S. General Lyman Lemnitzer, British Field Marshal Alexander, British Maj. General Terence S. Airey and others, to agree upon conditions for immediate ending of military operations in Italy. It would be the beginning of the end. Dr. Rahn later put the facts concerning those historic happenings in a book entitled *Ruheloses Leben—Recordings and Rememberances of a German Diplomat* (Peter Diedrichs Verlag, Dusseldorf.)

Rudolf Rahn relates that early in 1945, one of the minor military officers asserted vigorously: "The war is lost. Any further fighting is senseless slaughter. If the 'Fuhrer' plans a last-stand resistance in the Alps, then he should be put in a sanatorium."

The war in Europe could have been brought to an end at least two months before it was "officially" halted the first week in May 1945. That is not only the opinion of Rudolf Rahn, but of others who were striving to bring peace to Europe.

One person who opposed and objected to ending the carnage in Eastern Europe at that time, as Rudolf Rahn told this writer personally, was General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

How many lives, on both sides, were wantonly sacrificed? How much property—homes, public buildings and industries—were bombed into rubble in order that the pledges made to Stalin by Franklin Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta could be fulfilled? Eisenhower was at that time merely the puppet of the physically and mentally deteriorating tenant of the White House. Never at any time had Eisenhower ever displayed any military strategy or sagacity, contrary to the pages of praise emanating from the paid publicists of the Soviet in both America and Europe.

The indisputable reports of those who accompanied Roose-

velt on his journeys to placate the killer of the Kremlin are matters of record. They may be found in public and private libraries throughout the land.

When peace proposals were advanced by the defeated Germans, as we are told by Eisenhower in his book *Crusade in Europe*, both Churchill and Roosevelt "promptly provided full information to Generalissimo Stalin, together with a statement of their rejection of the proposals".

Yet there are idol worshippers among us who refuse to admit the fact that two of the greatest aides to Stalin's program for communist conquest of the West, were Roosevelt and Churchill.

Later Churchill admitted that the concessions made to Stalin was not a good augury for the future. But the harm had already been done.

In *Crusade in Europe* Eisenhower notes that another peace feeler came out of Switzerland "under mysterious circumstances from a man named Wolf." Apparently, Eisenhower tells us, there was a plot to surrender all German forces in Italy to British Field Marshall Alexander.

"Our headquarters had nothing to do with this," so we are told by Eisenhower. And for a very good reason. The able military and diplomatic emissaries of the United States Britain and Germany who had been negotiating for months in Switzerland, were determined to end the war. Their desire was to stop the senseless slaughter of troops on both sides. They achieved their objective without conferring with Eisenhower, who displayed more concern for the aims of the Soviet than for the United States and the countries of Western Europe.

The American, British and German officials — who are already named here-in—concluded the unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy. Military operations of the Germans, on land, sea and in the air, were to be officially stopped the morning of May 2, 1945.

This actually marked the termination of open hostilities between Germany and the western Allies when British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, without consulting with the Soviet, accented the surrender of all German forces in Italy, to be effective May 2, 1945.

Adhering to Roosevelt's policy of conciliating with the Russians, General Eisenhower contrived for the Red Army

to penetrate far into east Germany and central Europe, before officially ending military operations and designating May 7, 1945, as the turning point in the kind of offensive the communist canaille intended to initiate.

Text books in our schools colleges and libraries, fail to record these important events which changed the course of history and permitted Soviet military forces to entrench themselves in eastern and central Europe. The Soviets are still there.

This rather lengthy preamble may be regarded by some readers as unnecessary repetition of historical facts. Unfortunately, a vast number of our people do not know the historical facts and the aid to communist aims which was provided by certain individuals. Also there are organizations promoting the erection of memorials or monuments for such as Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower, both of whom, as the indelible record verifies, gave almost unbelievable aid to Soviet aims, not only in Europe and Asia but in the United States of America.

During the latter months of World War II in Europe our military commanders forbade the dissemination of printed material which was justifiably critical of the Soviet or any of the communist functionaries.

Again referring to the book, *Crusade in Europe*, we are told that with the suicide of Hitler, the reins of government were taken over by Admiral Donetz, head of the German Navy. Then Admiral Friedeburg became the navy chief.

On May 3, 1945, according to Eisenhower, Admiral Friedeburg, accompanied by a staff officer, Field Marshal Busch, went to the headquarters of British General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. Their visit was for the purpose of surrendering three of their armies which had been fighting the Russians. They asked authority to pass refugees through our lines. Their sole desire, Eisenhower relates, was to avoid surrender to the Russians.

Montgomery refused to discuss a surrender on those terms and sent the emissaries back to Field Marshal Keitel, head of the German high command.

In one paragraph Eisenhower says that "if the Germans wanted to surrender all their forces on a given front, the German commander in the field could do so and the Allied commander could accept."

That is precisely what Admiral Friedeburg proposed to do. But Mongomery, obviously on orders from Eisenhower, reversed his position and would not accept surrender of the three armies and permit the refugees to pass through allied lines. They wanted the Russians to take the Germans.

It is imperative that we look at the record and note the dates of these moves. The German general, Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Schell, commander in chief of German forces in the Mediterranean theatre of operations, surrendered unconditionally, to British Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, all the forces under his command. He signed surrender documents at Caserta, Italy, on 29 April, 1945. The document stipulates that all forces under his command, on land, sea and in the air, will cease hostilities at noon (Greenwich time) on May 2, 1945.

That, in effect, was when World War II hostilities ended on the European continent. Eisenhower was not represented at that signing of surrender documents by the Germans. Undoubtedly the German commanders on all fronts were aware, that, with the capitulation of their army in the south it was tantamount to surrender on all fronts.

It was four days *after* those cease fire documents were signed in Italy, that Montgomery rejected the surrender proposal of Admiral Friedeburg and one day after the cease-fire on the southern front had gone into effect.

Undoubtedly this was known to the German commanders on all fronts, including, of course, the three German armies that held back the Russians on the eastern front.

But in keeping with the long established policy of the Roosevelt-Eisenhower-Truman coterie, the justifiable request of Admiral Friedeburg and Field Marshall Busch, to surrender their armies on the east front and permit refugees to pass through to the west, was denied. That was the beginning of the shameful and disgraceful delivery of human beings to the communist butchers, by edicts of American officialdom.

The formal signing of surrender by the Germans was slated to be done in Berlin. Eisenhower informs us in *Crusade in Europe* that he "felt it inappropriate for me personally to go to Berlin for that signing. I thought the ratification in Berlin should be a Soviet affair, so I designated

my deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, to represent me at the ceremony."

Why should that have been a Soviet affair?

The United States supplied the major part of all materiel for the prosecution of the war, as well as millions of soldiers, without which there would have been no signing of surrender papers in Berlin.

The irrefutable truth is that Eisenhower supinely and knowingly acceded to the demands of those who drafted what was known as the Morgenthau Plan for the total destruction of not only the German people, but of all industries and everything necessary for their sustenance.

General George Patton's Third Army could have occupied both Berlin and Prague without resistance, as he asserted, but he was ordered by Eisenhower to stop his advance on those important objectives. Roosevelt had magnanimously ceded those cities and vast other areas to Josef Stalin.

The raping, robbery and complete abandonment of all codes of civilized society which marked the occupation of Berlin by the Red Army troops had the tacit approval of Eisenhower. It is unequalled in modern history. For several days, the Russian hordes were permitted to do what they wished in the German capital.

In October, 1944, Soviet troops, for the first time, were able to push into German territory. They invaded the village of Nemmersdorf in East Prussia. Austin J. App, Ph.D., professor and publisher in Takoma Park, Md., has made public authentic reports on the atrocities perpetrated by the Russians in that village. They slaughtered everyone, just as in the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish officers and intellectuals, so there would be no surviving witnesses. Major General Dethleffsen, former chief of staff of the East Prussia Fourth Army, testified before an American tribunal in Neu-Ulm, July 5, 1946. He stated: "When in October, 1944 Russian units temporarily entered Nemmersdorf they tortured the civilians, specifically they nailed them to barn doors and then shot them. A large number of women were raped and then shot. During this massacre, the Russian soldiers also shot some fifty French prisoners of war. Within forty eight hours the Germans reoccupied this area."

From Koenigsberg, the chief of the Reserve was sent with



his company to Nemmersdorf for clean-up operations. His report is in the official archives:

"In the farm yard near the Gasthaus 'Weisser Krug' stood a rackwagon. To it in a cruciform position were four naked women nailed through their hands. Beyond it is another large inn, 'Roter Krug'. Near it, parallel with the road, was a hay barn. To each of its two doors, a woman was nailed through the hands, dead, in a crucified posture.

"Then in the dwellings we found seventy two women, including children and one old man, all dead, nearly all murdered in a bestial manner, except for only a few who had bullet holes in their necks. Some children in diapers had their heads bashed in.

"We carried the corpses to the cemetery where they lay three days to await a foreign medical commission. In the meantime a nurse from Insterburg came, a native of Nemmersdorf who looked for her parents. Among the corpses was her mother, 72, and her father, 74, the only man among the dead.

"On the fourth day the bodies were buried in two graves. The following day the medical commission arrived and the graves had to be reopened. Barn doors were set on blocks on which to lay the bodies so that commission could examine them. This foreign commission unanimously established that all the women, as well as the girls from eight to twelve years had been raped. Not even the woman 84 years old had been spared. After the examination by the commission, the bodies were again buried."

Continuing the text of Dr. App's report on these atrocities "Another, a first lieutenant of reserves, Dr. H. Amberger declared under oath; 'The rumors regarding Russian massacre of civilians, I saw fully confirmed. At the edge of the road and in the farm yards lay corpses of civilians who apparently had not been killed in battle, but murdered systematically. Neither in Nemmersdorf nor in the other villages, did I find a single living civilian, despite the fact that the Russian invasion was so much of a surprise that no appreciable number of civilians could have fled."

Dr. App's revealing indictment against the Soviet "crusaders" asserts: "That is the sort of beasts our Rooseveltian Unconditional Surrenderists, our Morgenthauists lend-leased into Germany. They did not want the war to end until the

Red barbarians had a maximum of German women and girls. They required of Eisenhower that he absolutely refuse to accept any German surrender that might protect the German population from the Soviet Russians."

As noted herein previously, Eisenhower wanted the surrender signing in Berlin to be "a Soviet affair" so that Marshal Zhukov could give "Full liberty for the Red Army to do as it pleased."

Quoting again from Dr. App's indictment of the Soviet barbarians: "In that Soviet-Russian advance into Berlin, at least a million women and girls were raped, thousands murdered. In Berlin alone, without the slightest protest from Crusader Eisenhower, some 100,000 were raped.

"From eastern Germany, now called the Oder-Neisse lands, they drove out and totally robbed its 9,575,000 inhabitants, whose ancestors had lived there since long before Columbus discovered America. Not only did they drive out these native German peoples and rape their women, they also did 2,111,000 of them to death." And now these phony humanitarians who profess shock at the alleged killings at "My Lai" want to annex those lands. They do not want to return them to the surviving expellees and rightful owners.

When in My Lai, allegedly 109 pro-partisan civilians were killed and one woman raped, the Moscow, communist party newspaper *Izvestia* screamed "Barbarism!" According to *Time* magazine, (Dec. 12, 1969) "24 Soviet intellectuals, including composer Demitri Shostakovich and Nobel physicist, Nikolai Semenov" in "singularly shrill" tones screeched:

"The U.S. military followed in the tracks of the Nazi criminals."

"The hypocrites!" says App. "The fortunate truth is that neither the Americans nor the German military followed in the tracks of the Soviet Russian military. Compared to those looting, raping, murdering barbarians, both the Americans and the Germans were and are gentlemen. To compare My Lai or the Fall of Paris with Katyn or the Rape of Berlin is perversion — it is the sort of dishonesty of which only Stalin, Bolsheviks and American liberals are capable."

In his published pamphlet, (April 15, 1970) Dr. App adds a final prayer: "May the Just and Almighty God not

blame us, the American people, for these genocide rapes, murders and expulsions. May He keep in mind that it was the atheistic Communists who committed these crimes against humanity and that only a small clique of American Morgenthauists encouraged and applauded them. And may He note that the characters and power politicians who would ratify those rapes, murders and expulsions by rewarding the perpetrators with the Oder-Neisse lands are not true Americans, nor honest Christians. We might term them thieves and murderers at heart, and traitors to the American ideals of self determination and justice."

CHAPTER 2

What History Will Record

The misdeeds of political miscreants and the manner in which Western civilization was wantonly destroyed, during the years of World War II, will be delved into by historians for generations to come.

As noted in preceding pages, although Franklin Roosevelt is not generally condemned for initiating the invasion of Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, he contributed greatly to the economic development of the Soviet Union and made possible the military might which Hitler misjudged in his earlier visions of extending German influence to the Urals.

In a volume by this writer, published in 1954, is recorded an interview of Fred Curtis Thornley with Roosevelt at the White House not long before the outbreak of World War II. Thornley was an internationally known American engineer who had been engaged by the Soviet to plan the development of their natural resources and particularly to chart sites for construction of formidable military installations. He had been in Russia for several years. His primary desire, when bringing these facts to the attention of Roosevelt, was to impress on him the menace that a militant Russia would be particularly to western Europe. He strongly urged our president not to contribute toward the fulfillment of Russia's design for communization of not only Western Europe, but of the world.

When Thornley had presented facts to Roosevelt, as vividly as he could, all he got in reply was the assertion: "You are just prejudiced, Mr. Thornley. I have my own ideas and plans as regards Russia and I purpose carrying them out."

As Thornley told this writer personally, "we shall see how Roosevelt's 'plans' have brought tragedy to the world."

As will be verified in this volume, Franklin Roosevelt did more than any other individual to create the menace to Western Christian civilization, which has its power center in Moscow.

In 1839, the Marquis de Custine of France went to Russia to find arguments against representative government. After a lengthy stay in Russia he returned, a staunch advocate of representative rule. It might be correctly asserted that



he was the first of the fellow travelers to make public confession of his disillusionment.

de Custine asserted over a century ago, that Russia's goal "is the conquest of the world. Russia sees Europe as a prey which our dissensions will sooner or later deliver up to her. She foments anarchy among us in the hope of profiting by a corruption she promotes because it is favorable to her views."

We are observing this in communist initiated riots and so-called "spontaneous" revolutions which have brought deaths and destruction in many of our communities and elsewhere in the world.

Again referring to de Custine's report of decades ago, which is applicable today: "it is necessary to have lived in this prison called Russia, in order to be conscious of all the freedom one enjoys in other countries of Europe, whatever form of government they may have adopted." Those words could well describe the Soviet of today which was so admired and aided by Roosevelt.

An editorial by Slava Stetsko in a periodical of the ABN—(Anti-bolshevik Block of Nations, Munich, Germany) indicts Russia as the primary enemy of the Western world. The article asserts, in part: "The existing world crisis of today has been caused by the aggressive Communist ideology as a tool of Russian imperialism and is a product of the Russian way of life. It is but another phase in the centuries' long dream of the Russian rulers, a dream of world conquest. Therefore a complete dissolution of the Russian empire would lead to destruction of the Communist system and the downfall of communism in other countries, including Red China. (We know how Roosevelt betrayed Chiang Kai-shek and Nationalist China — demanding that communists be included in his government. E. D.)

"The principal task is to concentrate our attention and forces on the chief target and primary enemy — the Russian empire. Moscow deliberately draws the United States into secondary and peripheral wars involving in this manner more and more U.S. military and human resources and at the same time protecting Moscow, headquarters of all these aggressions, from direct attack.

"In order to win it is even more important that the U.S. abandon the concept of Yalta (dividing the world in half)

and defend the sacred rights of human freedom and national independence on all continents, for all nations — particularly those nations which are today subject to the colonial yoke of the Russian empire.

"If the Western powers find enough courage and resourcefulness to support actively the liberation movements of all people subjugated by Russian and Chinese communism, a nuclear war can be prevented. The sustained fight against Russian tyranny by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, proved the wisdom of the strategy of insurrection. Similar synchronized and co-ordinated national liberation revolutions, as a means of destroying the communist system and the Russian empire from within — is the only possible alternative to the thermo-nuclear war."

Those with even a superficial knowledge of the Moscow-initiated anarchy, riots and incipient revolutions in the USA and elsewhere in the world, must recognize the logic in that editorial of the ABN publication.

In order to obtain a clear picture of the Soviet objectives and the almost incredible aid to their aims by Roosevelt and his coterie of sycophants and political party parrots, it is necessary to review some of the events prior to and immediately after Roosevelt successfully contrived to bring about the Pearl Harbor tragedy.

The problems and very definite dangers facing us and the remaining free nations of the world today, are linked with the perfidy of Roosevelt immediately before and after he and Churchill connived to save communist Russia from political limbo.

There was a Russian War Relief Rally in Madison Square Garden, New York, June 22, 1941. Harry Hopkins, the glorified errand boy and deputy of Franklin Roosevelt on many occasions, was much in evidence at that communist convocation. He contrived to have himself photographed, clasping the hands of the one-time armed robber, Max Finklestein, alias Meier Moiseyevich, alias Maxim Litvinov, who was then the Soviet ambassador to the United States. Hopkins endeared himself to the New York cabal by announcing that Franklin Roosevelt had committed the United States to aiding the Red Army in the field and that the people of the United States would assure success for the communist canaille in their fight against Germany. This

was almost six months before Roosevelt contrived the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor.

The horrors and mass murders being committed by the Red Army barbarians at the very hour of that New York rally, did not rate conspicuous mention in the press of New York or other newspapers across the nation.

History records that on June 22, 1941, the German forces initiated their occupation of the Ukraine and other parts of Russia, although the exacting reader will know that the Ukrainians strongly object to their country being regarded as part of the Russian colonial empire.

In all cities and villages of the Ukraine were jails and improvised prisons all over crowded with men and women whom Stalin's NKVD agents accused of anti-Soviet or anti-communist activities. When the first of the German troops crossed the border and entered the Ukrainian villages the NKVD agents hurriedly fled, but not before carrying out the edicts of Stalin to liquidate all political or other prisoners.

Squads of the NKVD agents entered the prisons and other buildings where Ukrainians were held. Pistol shots were heard as the Soviet barbarians slaughtered the inmates of the various buildings.

Stalin ordered a "scorched earth" retreat of his executioners so any survivors would die of starvation. In the community of Charkow was a very large prison with hundreds of inmates. The NKVD set it afire and prevented any effort to rescue the prisoners. All the inmates perished. These are but a few of the horrible crimes committed by those whom Harry Hopkins told Litvinov that Roosevelt would aid.

In November, 1944, Ambassador Rahn learned through a trusted acquaintance in Switzerland that it seemed possible to arrange an armistice and end the continued carnage and destruction of cities, towns and villages. Rahn immediately sent one of his trusted aides to Switzerland. He wanted to determine if there were persons of authority there who could initiate steps toward ending the war.

In the meantime Rahn was informed that the Obergruppen Fuhrer, General Karl Wolff of the SS forces in the Mediterranean theatre of operations, had learned through the German secret service in Milan, that Allen Dulles, as personal representative of Franklin Roosevelt, was in Switzerland. It was indicated that Dulles would welcome a meeting with

German military and diplomatic officials for the purpose of arranging a speedy end to the war.

The trusted envoy of Dr. Rahn returned from Switzerland with the information that Dulles was ready to meet with those in authority who could possibly bring peace to Europe.

A colossal road-block which threatened to stop any armistice negotiations was Field Marshal Kesselring and his high ranking generals in command of the military operations in the Italian area. They could not forget the fate of a score or more of Field Marshals and top ranking military officers who were summarily shot by Hitler's henchmen or committed suicide when, on July 20, 1944, Count Claus von Stauffenberg failed in his attempt to bomb the Führer into eternity. A blood bath followed which ended the lives of military men and civilians who were, or were alleged to have been involved in that plot.

Therefore it was with justifiable hesitation that the German military officers viewed the proposals for an armistice which was being conducted without the knowledge or consent of the Führer. If the diplomats and certain officers, such as Karl Wolff, the SS chieftain, were successful in their efforts, the "Wehrmacht" chieftains would heartily cooperate with them. The Army was as eager to end the war as were the diplomats.

There were spies and informers at every level of the military and civilian groups. Dr. Rahn knew he was treading on dangerous ground. But his abiding concern for the lives and welfare of millions of people on both sides of the conflict impelled him to continue his efforts to end the war.

Word reached Berlin through secret service channels or the military network, that something bordering on high treason was fomenting in Italy, Western Germany and Switzerland.

While the secret negotiations were nearing successful conclusion Ambassador Rahn was ordered to go to Berlin. It was in the last days of March, 1945. It could be his doom. Probably in Berlin he would meet the same fate as that of his colleagues, von Hassell and Count Schulenberg, who were executed on the unsupported charge of having been implicated in the abortive attempt on Hitler's life, July 20, 1944.

The SS general Karl Wolff who was working zealously with Rahn to arrange an armistice in the European conflict also

received a summons to go to Berlin. He contrived to delay his trip, hoping that by some miracle he could avoid complying with the summons, which could mean his summary execution on charges of high treason against the Hitler horde.

A scant ten minutes before the plane with Rahn was to depart for Berlin, came word of a general strike in Turin, Italy. One of Rahn's staff telephoned Berlin and got the Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop on the line. In such a critical time, as Rahn told Ribbentrop, it was imperative that he, Rahn, remain at his post in Italy. To his surprise, relates Rahn, the imperious foreign minister agreed with him. His life, thought Rudolf Rahn, had been spared. The secret negotiations in Switzerland with the plotter for peace continued.

The peace plotters knew quite well they could expect no cooperation from General Eisenhower. He had already indicated his refusal to consider the possibility of the war being brought to an end — even on Roosevelt's idiotic "unconditional surrender" terms—until Stalin's forces were in east and central Europe. That was the pledge Roosevelt had given Stalin. The very heart of Europe was to be occupied by the communist forces of Moscow. That would be the greatest possible aid to the Communists' objective for the ultimate conquest of all Europe. So, of course, Eisenhower, as the lackey of a pro-Soviet Roosevelt, and regardless of all the military factors involved, would not cooperate in any armistice proposal, until Stalin's insatiable demands for territory and people, had been satisfied. Yet there are those who refuse to look at the record and see the damage and misery that was inflicted on millions of people by the ones who were subservient to the demands of the Moscow Moloch.

Irrefutable proof of supine submission to demands of the Russians by official Washington bureaus is the "STRICTLY SECRET" and "URGENT" message received by Allen Dulles at his office in Switzerland, April 20, 1945. As recorded in preceding pages Dulles was negotiating in Switzerland with German Ambassador Dr. Rudolf Rahn, SS General Karl Wolff and other high ranking German military officials, to end at once the useless slaughter and destruction of the war. They were ready to accept unconditional surrender terms and stop the fighting on all fronts. They were accomplishing more to end the war than any other agency of the Western Allies.

Then on April 20 came the "STRICTLY SECRET" mess-



(Above)

(Left) Maj. Gen. Karl Wolff of the SS. (center) Gen. Fieldmarshal Albert Kesselring (right) Ambassador Rudolf Rahn.



(Right)

Dr. Rudolf Rahn and his wife, Martha, at the time he was put in an American concentration camp for three years—because he worked zealously to end World War II before the Soviet - communists over-ran all East and Central Europe. Mrs. Rahn was incarcerated for 17 months by the U.S. Forces for no reason whatsoever.



(left)
Allen W. Dulles, chief U. S. Secret Service official, met in Switzerland with German diplomats and high military officers, also those of U.S., Britain and Italy, in efforts to end World War II—in late 1944. Their efforts were opposed by General Eisenhower



(right)
Three officers in "civies" at secret Swiss retreat where they met with Dr. Rahn and German military officers—all plotting for peace and end of Hitler regime. (Left) Swiss Major Max Weibel, U. S. General Lyman Lemnitzer (center) using the name "Nicholson" and British General Terence A. Airey, under the name of "McNeely".



(Left)
Gerlinde Harberl, who pleads for the release of Rudolf Hess, lone prisoner at Spandau.

(Right)
Alexander Shelepin, once was an official of Young Communist League, the party's device for keeping young Russians in line. He has been head of the Soviet Union's secret police, as well as of a special police organization that keeps an eye on members of the party in and out of Government.





In Lemberg, Ukraine, relatives endeavor to identify the bodies of those murdered by the Soviet-communists.



President Johnson and Defense Secretary McNamara



Brezhnev

"First among equals" in Moscow is cold, calculating and mistrustful.



Stephen Dandera, with his son, Andrij and daughter, Lesia



Kosygin

Soviet Premier, a "dove" to some, is unyielding when chips are down.



A moment of silent happiness—an aged lady in the arms of her returning son. Tenderly, the son puts his arm around his mother, Countess Bismarck, an expellee from Pomerania, and her son, Gottfried, who spent a decade in Russian prison camps.

Thousands expelled from their homes and nowhere to go. Part of the Roosevelt-Stalin program.





Parade of the "peace loving" communist troops in East Germany. Sign at top says, "Beat Militarism" implying that the free world is the threat to peace.

(Below)

Hundreds of Soviet tanks threaten peace in Europe and make necessary the large U.S. forces in Germany and in NATO. This costly burden on U.S. is a legacy from FDR and his aid to Stalin's aims.





British Fieldmarshal Lord Harold Alexander, Allied commander in the Italian and Mediterranean area to whom the German forces surrendered marking the end of World War II—April 29, 1945.



Franklin D. Roosevelt and the dwarf, Edgar W. House, who supplied him with ideas.

age to Dulles from Washington, demanding that he "break" off immediately all contacts with the German diplomats and military officers" with whom he was negotiating in Switzerland. The OSS (Office of Strategic Services) was ordered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington to discontinue all contact with the German negotiators "because it was causing complications with the Russians."

The Russians were adamantly opposed to ending the war until their forces were entrenched in the heart of Europe. They also wanted to be in Trieste and Yugoslavia. Therefore our government disgracefully submitted to the demands of the Russians. How many lives were wantonly sacrificed by that delay of almost two weeks meant nothing to the Russians nor to those in the Washington administration who abjectly bowed to their demands. Subservience to Soviet demands continues to this day. More proof of that assertion will be recorded herein.

CHAPTER 3

The War Without End

Some historians record that the German Government ~~had~~ Berlin surrendered all its combat forces on May 7, 1945, and that World War II in Europe was ended. Only the naive, and those dedicated disciples of the Communist cult, openly expressed such utterly erroneous views.

General George Patton asserted very forcefully at that time what we might anticipate. He stated that although the Nazi-type dictatorship had been banished from the European continent, we had imposed far worse Communist control on millions of people in Eastern and Central Europe. Moreover, we had divided Germany into two parts—one free, the other subject to the benign brutality of Stalinist suppression.

The out-spoken General Patton went even farther. He said that if we did not "end this war *now* it may take six years and six million lives later on." He meant and wanted his words to be correctly interpreted. The Soviet-atheist-communist menace to Western Europe and the whole civilized world was the danger he cited. None with even a meagre knowledge of world affairs will dispute the warning of Patton. We observe it in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and in the Red-led displays of anarchy in our own country. As to be expected, General Patton was anathema to the policy making coterie in the Pentagon and other Washington bureaus. It could even account for the fact that he did not get back into this country but is buried with those of his troops who made the supreme sacrifice.

It might be assumed that when a semblance of local government was established by the victorious Allies in the various communities of Germany, that those persons known to have opposed the Nazi over-lords, would be put in responsible posts, such as Burgermeister, judge, police chief or other posts. Perhaps that was done in some cities or towns. However, the record shows that the first newspaper to obtain a license for publication after hostilities ended was the communist sheet in Munich.

As cited at some length herein, Dr. Rudolf Rahn accomplished as much if not far more than anyone else in the

former German government to bring about an end to the senseless slaughter of combat troops on both sides. He labored ardently and successfully to bring the open hostilities to an end on the European continent. Details of that are already cited herein. Even the misguided sycophants around General Eisenhower could not claim that he contributed anything toward the termination of the conflict.

Rudolf Rahn endangered his life, and, perhaps the lives of his wife and children, by his unceasing efforts to stop the insensate killings and implementation of the Morgenthau Plan which a coterie of radical racists hoped to impose on Germany.

It might be imagined that, for his ardent efforts, he would at least have merited a word of gratitude from those in British or American headquarters. He received the very opposite treatment. The imperious "masters" of Germany took him into custody and for three years he was in various concentration camps—Just as the Soviet banishes those who fail to display allegiance to the Red regime in Moscow. His wife, who belonged to no political party and was in no way connected with any affairs of the state, was incarcerated for seventeen months. Their two young children were put in the care of relatives. These scandalous violations of every precept of justice and human rights, of which the hierarchy of the elect prate so piously in the press or in other communication media, have been successfully withheld from general knowledge of the proletariat—as the opinion-makers regard the general public.

The grievous sin of Dr. Rahn was that he firmly refused to further the communist aims in Europe. For that reason he was definitely and unalterably opposed to the policy and objectives of Dwight Eisenhower. The Roosevelt, Eisenhower, Morgenthau and Harry Hopkins plot was to completely obliterate what had been the most highly industrial, scientific and cultural part of the European continent and to subject its people to Soviet serfdom.

The Morgenthau Plan was said to have been drafted by Harry Dexter White, the master mind in the office of Henry Morgenthau, the then Secretary of the Treasury. The parents of Harry Dexter White were Sarah and Jacob Weit when they emigrated to America from Russia. Both Morgenthau and White were Jews and had an understandable

hatred of Hitler and the Nazi policies as regards their racial brethren.

White wormed his way up the departmental ladder until he became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He virtually drafted the policies of that bureau which were then given the imprimatur of Morgenthau. On November 8 and again on December 4, 1945, the bureau of J. Edgar Hoover, supplied the White House with the information that Harry Dexter White was a Soviet spy and informant. Both Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, former couriers for the Soviet spy ring in Washington, publicly identified White as one of their contacts. During the time it took for the unwilling bureau chieftains to probe the charges against White, he died under what, to this day, were mysterious circumstances.

The iniquitous Morgenthau Plan was the most vicious, hate-conceived plot for the total destruction of peoples and properties, that ever came out of vengeance distorted minds. They were the minds of Harry Dexter White with the concurrence of Henry Morgenthau. The "Plan" was to strip and destroy Germany and convert it into a country "primarily agricultural and pastoral in character." It would mean the total destruction of the Ruhr and an industrial area of over thirty thousand square miles. The text states in part:

"This area should not only be stripped of all presently existing industries, but so weakened and controlled that it cannot in the foreseeable future become an industrial area: all industrial plants and equipment not destroyed by military action, shall either be completely dismantled or removed from the area or completely destroyed, all equipment shall be removed from the mines and the mines shall be thoroughly wrecked." The economy of small countries around Germany depended on the mines of the Ruhr, but that, of course in no way concerned the Soviet spy in our Treasury Department or the weak, vengeance blind, Henry Morgenthau.

But the pair went even further in their diabolical Plan. A list was to be compiled of Germans who were to be shot upon apprehension and identification. Also the entire population of Germany was to be kept down to a standard of living which would barely keep them alive.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, when told of the Morgenthau Plan, called it "blind vengeance" of Harry Dexter White

and Morgenthau and could only serve the aims of the Soviet communists, with total loss to the United States, which after the end of hostilities would endeavor to restore amicable relations with Germany if only as a bulwark against the westward drive of the Molochs of Moscow

Henry L. Stimson, the then Secretary of War, damned the Morgenthau Plan for the vicious racial-inspired hate plot which it was. It meant converting "the center of one of the most industrialized continents in the world into what might be termed — ghost territory."

Cordell Hull envisioned immediate chain-reaction if the details of the infamous Morgenthau Plan leaked out to the press and public — as it must eventually. The hate-plan of Morgenthau and his aide, Harry Dexter White would only increase the resistance of the German military forces and cost thousands of American lives. Hull asserted later that Roosevelt apparently did not know the enormity of the mistake he made when he scrawled — "O.K.—F.D.R." at the bottom of that disgraceful "Plan".

As was inevitable, the press did obtain knowledge of the "Plan" and castigated, not only Morgenthau, but the President for giving it his "OK". There was never any denunciation of the Morgenthau Plan by one person who was bribed into affixing his initials to the document. When Winston Churchill scribbled "W.C." to the paper at the behest of Henry Morgenthau, he was asking for and got a loan of six and a half billion dollars, without which Britain could no longer carry on the senseless slaying of men in uniform. Those men knew not that their fate had been determined at a conference table in Quebec but a few months previously — determined by a secret agent of the Soviet, who envisioned the whole of Western Europe as the prize he had won for the Bolshevik bosses in the Kremlin.

The one person who did *not* loudly and incessantly denounce the disgraceful Morgenthau Plan was General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Quite right, he was not the supreme policy maker for the Roosevelt administration and received his instructions from the communist conciliating coterie then surrounding Roosevelt. But can we envision General George Patton supinely carrying out instructions for the virtual obliteration of all Germany, to sate the hate for everything German which was glaringly apparent by the phrasing of

Morgenthau and the Soviet agent at his elbow — Harry Dexter White?

Regardless of any and all feeble attempts to absolve Dwight Eisenhower of knowingly furthering the communist cause in Western Europe, the indelible record is inscribed for all to read. As has been cited earlier herein, Dr. Rudolf Rahn envisioned the reaction and attitude of the people of Germany when they were as much as told they were to be handed over to Stalin's predatory beasts.

The only newspaper which vigorously endorsed the Morgenthau Plan was the Communist *Daily Worker* which should have been enough proof that it was furthering Moscow's aims.

Although all parts of the "plan's" program were not put into effect, the disgraceful record shows that after the cessation of open hostilities over 760 factories in the American, British and French zones of Germany were dismantled and shipped to France, Britain or Russia—the latter getting by far the greater number of them.

Repercussions generated from disclosure of the Morgenthau Plan were observed in various printed propaganda sheets of the Reich. One in particular must be noted because of the accuracy of assertion and the name of the writer.

In the Nazi Party newspaper *Das Reich* of February 23, 1945, was an editorial by the Party propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels, which has a direct bearing on the historical record we are citing. The editorial states:

If the German people should lay down their arms, the agreement between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin would allow the Soviets to occupy all Eastern and South-eastern Europe, together with the major part of the Reich. An iron curtain would at once descend on this territory, which, including the Soviet Union would be of tremendous dimensions. Behind this curtain would begin a mass slaughter of peoples . . . What would remain would be a type of human being in the raw, a fermenting mass of millions of despairing beasts of burden who would know nothing of the rest of the world except what the Kremlin considered useful for its own purposes. Without leadership of their own, they would be at the mercy of the bloody dictatorship of the Soviets. The rest of Europe would be engulfed in chaotic political and social confusion which would only represent a preparatory stage for the coming Bolshevization.

Can anyone of open mind and with even a minimum of

intelligence deny that the prediction of Goebbels was not correct? It is more than slightly ironic that Winston Churchill is credited with the phrase "Iron Curtain" across Europe, when the record plainly shows the phrase being coined by Goebbels at least three years before Churchill projected it into microphones at Fulton, Missouri.

Although Goebbels was known for his distortion of facts and unwarranted praise for the Nazi regime, the predictions set forth in that editorial have been proven to be correct. The diabolical "Plan" of Morgenthau and Harry Dexter White was intended to further the Soviets' design for bringing millions of people under the yoke of the Kremlin who would, as Goebbels rightfully asserted, "know nothing of the rest of the world except what the Kremlin considered useful to its own purposes."

We have observed the truth of that in those parts of eastern Europe, the Ukraine and elsewhere that the Soviet military forces have penetrated. More on that and the persons in our government who furthered Stalin's aims will be documented herein.

It was at the Quebec Conference, September 1944, that both Roosevelt and Churchill initialled that so-called Morgenthau Plan. It may well be cited as the culmination of plotting and pressure on the part of Morgenthau and Henry Dexter White who saw in its diabolical stipulations punishment for a regime that had liquidated or penalized their Jewish compatriots. The fact that, with the eventual termination of hostilities the racial radicals of Germany would no longer be in power, or even in evidence, was never given a thought by the makers of the Plan.

The acceptance of it by Roosevelt and Churchill was a trump card for Harry Dexter White, the Soviet agent in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Just how many other Soviet spies and agents were in important posts of the Federal government — both then and now — is a moot question.

It is germane to this citation of misdeeds by political potentates during the World War II daze, that reference be made to a previous meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill in the waters off Newfoundland in August 1941.

At that time they put together some meaningless platitudes and gave their efforts the title of The Atlantic Charter. Some

members of Congress, lesser politicos, newspaper editors and air-ways commentators have been known to quote some stanzas of that mythical Atlantic Charter with the same solemnity as they would the Ten Commandments or the Declaration of Independence.

The irrefutable truth is that the Atlantic Charter is as bogus as the whiffen-puffin or plastic porcelain. There is not and never was even a scrap of paper purporting to be part of the phoney Charter.

Winston Churchill with an entourage of top ranking British Army and Naval officers crossed the Atlantic on the Battleship Prince of Wales for a supposedly secret tryst with Franklin Roosevelt somewhere off the coast of Newfoundland. At that meeting Churchill hoped to get and did get Roosevelt's promise to involve the United States in Europe's brawl — now known as World War II.

Roosevelt took with him on that "secret" tryst Admiral E. J. King, then commander of the US Atlantic fleet; General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff; U.S. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, a member of the Roosevelt clan and others. They selected the U.S. warship Augusta for the occasion. The top Army and Navy would not have been included in that entourage had it not been for the irrefutable truth that FDR was there for the purpose of involving the United States in World War II.

Another sinister character in that conference off the Canadian coast was Harry Hopkins. He might have been dubbed Josef Stalin's representative. As Roosevelt's alter-ego Hopkins had flown to Moscow to plot with the Kremlin killer on how to bring American military might into the fray in order to assure Soviet sovereignty from China to the English Channel.

After a wordy preamble, the second stanza of the non-existent Charter is supposed to assert: "They (meaning FDR and Churchill) desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned." How can we reconcile that with the "territorial annexations" of their partner in crime, Josef Stalin, who at that time was annexing the Baltic states — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — to the Soviet enslavement group without the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned? There are other lofty sounding phrases in the mythical Charter, which

was intended as a publicity gimmick for two consummate actors — Roosevelt and Churchill.

In reply to a letter sent the State Department, March 3, 1950, asking where one might obtain a photostatic copy of the Charter, G. Bernard Noble, Chief, Division of Historical Policy Research, wrote, in part, as follows:

"The Department does not have in its custody any original of the Atlantic Charter: it was never signed by anyone, but that does not affect its validity. The document, Mr. Roosevelt explained, was written but partly by him, partly by Mr. Churchill, partly by Sir Alexander Cadogan and partly by Mr. Sumner Welles. It was then given to the radio operators for transmission to the two Governments."

Text books, histories and encyclopedias present complete falsehoods regarding that Atlantic Charter hoax. Encyclopedia Americana prints the text of the mythical Charter with the names Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston S. Churchill appended, the indication being that they signed it.

Funk and Wagnalls Encyclopedia and the Dictionary of American History both assert that the bogus document was "signed" by both Roosevelt and Churchill.

It is significant of the type of officials who were at that time in the State Department, when we note that one of them was Under Secretary of State, Sumner Welles.

Lieutenant General Pedro delValle (Ret.) was stationed in Cuba at the time Welles was one of our diplomatic envoys in that island which we permitted the communists to take over. The General once observed laconically, that the difficulty with Sumner was that "he could never quite make up his mind whether he was a boy or girl."

That applied to a number of others in the State Department who, because of their peculiar proclivities were security risks. A covey or more of them were dismissed when their records were brought to the attention of certain Congressional committees. Just how many with the same peculiarities are presently in the same department is a moot question.

CHAPTER 4

No Greater Perfidy

The manner in which Franklin Roosevelt deliberately planned the Pearl Harbor disaster has been painstakingly documented by this writer and others who reject the deliberate lie that the President and certain of his co-conspirators in Washington were "surprised" when Japanese bombs began falling on our battle ships then closely berthed at Pearl Harbor.

Roosevelt and our top ranking Naval and Army commanders knew almost the very half-hour when Japan's bombers would be over Pearl Harbor. But on explicit orders from Roosevelt, Admiral Husband Kimmel and General Walter Short commanders, respectively, of our naval and army forces in Hawaii, were not to be informed. Had they been informed, our battleships would not have been at their berths in Pearl Harbor. They would have been scattered far and wide at sea, searching for and prepared to attack any Japanese planes.

Our own military fighter planes—though relatively few in number—would have been in the air and not on the ground to be bowled over and destroyed like sitting ducks on a pond.

To this day many of the liberal legion and idolaters of FDR refuse to indict him for that unforgivable perfidy which cost the lives of thousands and the loss of precious battleships and lesser naval craft.

Further citation of this aid to the enemy by Franklin Roosevelt would be redundancy as the accusations and proof of guilt has been established in previous volumes of this and other writers.

A new disclosure on how the United States was deliberately involved in the Pacific side of World War II, has recently been published by Dr. Austin J. App — the Boniface Press, Takoma Park, Maryland. It is fittingly captioned —

HOW BISHOP WALSH FAILED TO PREVENT PEARL HARBOR

The free world is happy to welcome Bishop James E. Walsh back from his twelve years of Imprisonment by Communist China and his forty years in that unhappy country. The

Rev. John J. McCormack, Maryknoll Superior General, reports that the bishop's memory is keen, that he is tired and weak but very willing to talk about his experiences since 1948.

In the interest of historical truth, it is well to have Bishop Walsh talk about the years farther back, 1940 and 1941, telling how America got into that war and how he tried in vain to prevent it. (The year 1940-41 was when Washington let the communists take over China and drive out Chiang Kai-shek for whom, allegedly, Americans fought World War II in the Pacific against Japan.)

In November, 1940, the Japanese were being more and more strangled by President Roosevelt's economic sanctions. Then they conferred with Bishop Walsh, Superior General of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of Maryknoll. Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Prince Konoye informed him that they were even willing to sacrifice their position in Chiang Kai-shek's China in order to preserve peace with the United States. They appealed to him to present their very conciliatory terms to President Roosevelt.

In the interest of peace, Bishop Walsh acceded and with the Rev. J. M. Drought, also of Maryknoll, traveled to Washington. On January 23, 1941, they conferred for two hours with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. They brought offers of the Japanese government:

"... to negotiate a peace agreement: (1) an agreement to nullify their participation in the Axis Pact . . . (2) a guarantee to recall all military forces from China and to restore China its geographical and political integrity." (See Tansill, *Backdoor to War*, p. 628.)

These terms conceded almost as much as was eventually forced on Japan after Unconditional Surrender and certainly were more than Free China and Chiang Kai-shek got after the war. Roosevelt and Hull said they would take the offer "under advisement." On October 2, Hull rejected the terms in a draft of moral cliches. On October 14, with the crisis that was to become Pearl Harbor intensifying, Bishop Walsh approached Washington again. Ambassador Grew in Tokyo also called the Japanese efforts for peace sincere. But Owen Lattimore, the American advisor to Chiang Kai-shek and Lauchlin Currie (an identified Communist), administrative assistant to Roosevelt, who both later helped betray China to

the Reds who imprisoned Bishop Walsh, agitated frantical against any "modus vivendi" with Japan. They and no Bishop Walsh, won.

The Rooseveltians Wanted a Backdoor to War.

The forces for peace in Japan and the intermediary for them, Bishop Walsh met only with double-talk from Secretary of War Stimson and Roosevelt. Secretary of War Stimson, in his diary for November 25, 1941, revealed the reason: "The question was how we should maneuver them (the Japanese) into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves. It was a difficult proposition."

It was difficult because the Japanese concessions, which Bishop Walsh transmitted, were sincere. Even Ambassador Joseph C. Grew begged Hull "that this Japanese proposal not be turned aside without very prayerful consideration". Hull, however, gave the Japanese emissaries the run-around, the evasion and double-talk in forty-one meetings — a preview of what the North Vietnamese delegation is doing to us in Paris.

More and more anxiously Ambassador Nomura noticed and reported home, that while they were being stalled with double-talk, Hull, Roosevelt and the rest "are contriving by every possible means to prepare for actual warfare." When they fully recognized the lack of faith and the danger, they decided to anticipate it by the attack at Pearl Harbor.

But they did not realize they had thereby fallen smack into Roosevelt's and Churchill's deliberate trap. The two consummate intriguers, FDR and Churchill, planned it that way to force the American people into the war against Germany by the backdoor. Roosevelt had left the Pacific fleet as a bait in Pearl Harbor, without the protection of airplane carriers and had ordered General Marshall and Admiral Stark not to alert Admiral Kimmel and General Short at Pearl Harbor. The Japanese code had been broken and Roosevelt knew the Japanese had been ordered not to go through with the attack if Pearl Harbor appeared it had been alerted. Roosevelt did not want the attack to be called off and his chance to drag the American people into the war in a burst of anger, frustrated. He was perfectly willing to let the fleet be sacrificed and 3077 men die.

As a result, we now have the Berlin Wall, the Iron Curtain

in Europe, a Communist China in Asia and a Vietnam war; Bishop Walsh spent twelve years in a Red Chinese prison and Chiang-Kai-shek is exiled in Formosa. Is it any wonder the American youth feel that something is wrong? What they don't know — with very few exceptions, is that chickens home come to roost. The vexing problems, the wars and threats of more wars can be traced directly to the political miscreants of the immediate past who deliberately fostered ill-will among nations and supinely submitted to the demands of racial malcontents who had no compunction about catapulting us into a war that was none of our affair.

Many historians, who carefully avoid citing the deceitful deeds of Roosevelt, record the Pearl Harbor disaster as the entry of the US in World War II. A month before Pearl Harbor Admiral Harold Stark wrote in a private letter: "whether the country knows it or not we are at war." When, at Churchill's request, Roosevelt permitted two of our large ships to transport British troops from Halifax around the Cape to the Near East, we were a belligerent in the war. The ships flew the US flag and were manned by American crews — a violation of neutrality.

Then Roosevelt had the audacity to tell an audience in the Boston arena, during the 1940 election campaign : "And while I am talking to you mothers and fathers, I give you the assurance: I have said it before, but I say it again and again and again; your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

The monumental liar well knew that he had all but committed us to war, without the sanction of Congress which he regarded as a mere formality of approval for what he did, or purposed doing. Yet there are those who advocate monuments and memorials for such a modern Machiavelli.

It has been recorded on unassailable authority that a few hours after the shocking details of the Pearl Harbor disaster were transmitted to Washington, Franklin Roosevelt was more composed than he had been for some time. And with good reason. He now had his cause. He had contrived to enter the war through the back door.

There is no record of him immediately commandeering time on the nation-wide radio networks to express in his mellifluous tones the extent of his sorrow for the fathers and mothers, the wives, children and relatives of those thousands who

had been blasted into eternity in that hour of horror in Hawaii. Perhaps he experienced some reluctance or qualms of conscience about making any such public expression of sorrow, when in reality he was over-joyed. The Japanese had given him the "incident" the "cause" which the Germans carefully avoided giving him.

It was in an unguarded moment that his wife, Eleanor, observed that Franklin was more "composed" than usual.

For two years and more Churchill had been declaring in stentorian tones that American troops or man-power were not desired or needed to win the war. "Just give us the tools and we'll fight the war," was his slogan. Then, after Pearl Harbor, when it was obvious that United States forces would be drawn into the fray, the loquacious Churchill forgot his former words and those of his co-workers in the cause of war. He told the House of Commons that now the vast resources and man-power of the United States would be utilized on the side of Britain. He said: "This is what I have dreamed of, aimed at and worked for and now it has come to pass." At last he was being truthful.

There is some justification for the college students of the present generation to indict the political miscreants of the previous generation for the wars of today, the international tensions and the spectre of a nuclear devastation which could conceivably obliterate a great part of the civilized world.

From that regrettable night, November 16, 1933, when Max Finklestein, alias Maxim Litvinov, prevailed upon Roosevelt to accord diplomatic recognition to the Bolshevik bandits in Moscow, international morals began to deteriorate.

As cited earlier herein Franklin Roosevelt had an unexplained desire to further the objectives of the Soviets. This fixation on the part of the President was fostered by the sinister character named Harry Hopkins, who moved into the White House for three and a half years and at times presumed to be the President's alter ego.

Hopkins, a former social worker, was never elected or appointed to any important government post but persons who, for valid reasons, wanted a word with the President found it advantageous to first obtain the approval of Hopkins. He had fawned his way into the good graces of Eleanor Roosevelt and the covey of crypto-communists who seemed to permeate all departments of Washington officialdom.

Russia, insisted Hopkins, would be the dominant power in Europe after open hostilities ended, therefore we in the United States must give the communists all possible consideration and assistance.

There is an abundance of documented evidence for the students of this generation to study and convince themselves that the seemingly unsurmountable obstacles preventing world peace were created by certain persons in the State Department and other branches of our Federal Government.

When reviewing the records, the guilt of certain ones in the purlieu of the Potomac stands out as conspicuously as the Pyramids on the sands of North Africa.

We are surfeited at times by crocodile tears and heart rending effusions from some members of Congress, newspaper editors and radio rousers over the fate of the Captive Nations. Each year, by congressional action, the third week in July is designated as a time for special emotional appeals of politicians who have sizable numbers of voters in their districts who are either refugees from one or other of the Captive nations or may have relatives and friends existing in such Soviet enslaved countries.

In this connection let the students read and reflect on the words of those who deliberately brought about the deplorable Soviet enslavement in parts of the world. Let us scan certain semi-secret "diplomatic papers of the Foreign Relations Department of the United States, referring to 'The Conferences at Malta and Yalta'." (The Director of the Office of European Affairs, (John Hickerson) — to the Secretary of State, Washington, January 8, 1945.)

(This is about four months before the end of open hostilities in Europe — May 7, 1945.)

"I would favor agreeing to accept as a fact the reincorporation of the Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) into the Soviet Union and our recognition of these areas as Soviet territory. I would agree at the appropriate time to accept the transfer of that portion of East Prussia to the Soviet Union, which that country insists on having. I would likewise favor our agreeing to accept as a fact at the appropriate time, the Curzon Line as a frontier between Poland and the Soviet Union and to agree to announce publicly such acceptance. The recognition of the return of Bessarabia to the Soviet Union, should present no difficulties to us.

"There are certain things in connection with the foregoing proposals which are repugnant to me personally, but I am prepared to urge their adoption to obtain the cooperation of the Soviet Union . . . By acting on these things we may be able to work out a regime which will obtain the cooperation of the Soviet Union for the rest of Europe and the rest of the world. There are good arguments from the Soviet point of view in favor of all these proposals I am willing to sponsor and support the Soviet arguments — if it will save the rest of Europe from the diplomacy of the Jungle which is almost certain to come otherwise."

As will be observed in the foregoing — it was and seemingly still is the policy of our several administrations to do what best serves the objectives of the Soviet Union. Although there is periodical expression of great sorrow over the plight of the Baltic States, as noted in the foregoing quotations from the State Department "advisors and executives", they permitted the Soviet to take Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. More on that betrayal of free people to the benign brutality of the Soviet will be treated later on in these pages.

But you students of history — in colleges or elsewhere should note the following: "The Assistant Secretary of State (MacLeish) to the Under Secretary of State — Washington, January 24, 1945."

"The Department of State helped by adding rosy colors to the Soviet picture. All the agents of the Soviet Government in America, all the communists and fellow-travelers joined happily in bamboozling the people of the United States with regard to the nature and aims of the Soviet dictatorship.

"Able and patriotic officers of the Department of State and the Foreign Service who knew the truths about the Soviet union and refused to lie in favor of the communist dictatorship were moved to unimportant posts. Clever young men who knew the truth, but cared more about their careers than their country and were ready to testify that Stalin had 'changed' were promoted rapidly". The Department of State, the Treasury Department and other agencies of the government were being infiltrated by Soviet sympathizers. Reference has already been made to Harry Dexter White, the assistant secretary of the Treasury who was a Soviet agent. His death under unexplained circumstances may have been brought about by other agents of the Soviet in this country.

In the forcefully expressed opinion of Henry Morgenthau — to whom reference has been made herein — a revived Germany would be the menace to Europe and the Western World.

The then Secretary of the Treasury urged "depriving Germany of all heavy industries. Without them she cannot make war. Germany's real armament is a triple threat of metallurgical, chemical and electrical industries. The coal cannot be taken away from the Ruhr — so the Ruhr should be taken away from Germany." There is no point in dwelling further on the tirades of a man who had as his assistant and policy maker an identified Soviet agent. However, it is well for students to know these facts concerning certain ones in Washington.

It has been noted in preceding pages that our policy makers during the daze of World War II had no scruples about handing the Baltic states, part of Poland and other areas to the rapacious rogue in the Kremlin, while at the same time spokesmen for our administration demanded that there be "no territorial changes of countries without the consent of the governed".

The third point in the mythical Atlantic Charter purports to assert: "Third, they (meaning Roosevelt and Churchill) respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Of course, all such lofty sounding phrases were completely repudiated by both Roosevelt and Churchill when they met with Stalin. The savage Soviet sovereign not only denied all human rights to the conglomerate masses in Russia but also in the neighboring countries such as Poland, the Ukraine and the Baltic states which they occupied.

Arthur Bliss Lane, our former ambassador to Poland resigned from the foreign service so he could speak out in a book entitled *I Saw Poland Betrayed*. He accuses the United States of signing a pact with Stalin "putting millions of Poles in the Soviet Union, by changing the nation's frontiers and giving Poland a communist government without the consent of the Polish people."

Even a cursory glance—to review the deeds and misdeeds of certain ones in our government of those days—proves con-

clusively that the youth of today has cause to damn the doing of the political poo-bahs in the previous generation.

It is appropriate that mention be made here of the Israeli-Arab war in the Middle East and the unceasing efforts of Jewish organizations to denounce the Soviet for its policy of giving all manner of military equipment to Egypt and the Arab states which virtually surround Israel.

Who created that situation? Since the youth of this generation is not properly informed on the subject it is imperative that the facts be presented to them.

Perhaps the most vociferous of the Jewish spokesmen during the World War II daze was Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, who had as his co-racial associate, Harry Dexter White, who was identified as a Soviet agent and whose sudden demise is still unexplained.

Some days before the Yalta conference, Stalin asked for a post-war loan from the United States of six billion dollars payable in thirty years, with interest at 2.5%. Morgenthau, vigorously supporting the Soviet, urged that the loan be a modest ten billion dollars at 2% interest.

Let the record show that Averill Harriman, then our ambassador in Moscow, supported that request of the Kremlin caliph. Harriman made the unjustified assertion that we should do everything possible to get the Soviet on a sound policy, then they would become more tolerant.

To cite an example of their tolerance: Late in 1944 and early in 1945, five U.S. bombers made emergency landings on Siberian airfields. Russia stole the planes—refusing to give them back to us. Moreover they dismantled them, making duplicates—as nearly as they could—and called them Russian TV-4. Again it is fitting that mention be made of who created that menace to peace in Asia and more recently in the Middle East? Was it not those of the past generation?

The serious-minded student members of this generation, have abundant reason to point an accusing finger at the political nabobs of yester-year, who may still be with us and at those who would erect permanent memorials to persons whom history will record as having been aides for Soviet aims, not only in this country but in Asia, Africa and elsewhere. Perhaps we might copy something that was done at the Kremlin.

When Josef Stalin's star went into eclipse, his mortal remains were unearthed from inside the Kremlin walls and re-buried outside the communist sanctuary. The same procedure was observed in Prague when Klement Gottwald's mummified body was unceremoniously removed from a mausoleum that had been built to perpetuate his deeds and buried in some unknown part of the city.

But it appears there is hope for keener appraisal of certain ones whom historians will omit from honorable mention. Vice President Spiro Agnew (may his tribe increase) refuses to parrot the political pabulum which so many of the Washington clique and a bevy of communist conciliators spew into the ether via the air-ways or spell out on tons of news-print.

Much has been said about a speech Agnew made in New Orleans in which he referred to a greatly publicized day of "moratorium" which the communist canaille of this country promoted to further their own nefarious designs. Agnew referred to the demonstration as "national masochism . . . an emotional purgative . . . which was the work of impudent snobs." He said that those who call for an immediate end to the Vietnam war "are undercutting the foreign policy of the President." Then adding to the accusation he said such addle-pated adolescents apparently "prefer to side with an enemy aggressor, rather than stand by this free nation."

None can deny that the overwhelming percentage of our people strongly opposed our involvement in the Vietnam tragedy. Those with a modicum of mentality very rightly assert that we should never have let the Johnson administration catapult us into that Asian debacle unless we intended to quickly and victoriously end it.

From the very inception of the tension in Vietnam we should have "included ourselves out" or made it clear to the communists of North Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union that if we took any military action it would be to WIN. It should have been made known to the communist world that we will never again be drawn into a brawl — such as the one in Korea, which to this day has not been ended.

The immortal words of General Douglas MacArthur are proven that "there is no substitute for victory." Our competent military commanders are not permitted to "win" the Vietnam war. There is never any demand by the voulable

inciters to riots and demonstrations in opposition to the Vietnam war, that the shackles be taken off our military commanders in Asia and let them quickly end the wanton sacrifice of lives and the tremendous economic burden it places on this country.

If the port of Haiphong were closed (as our air and naval commanders say could be done in a matter of hours) it would prevent the constant flow of war materials to the communists of North Vietnam. Such action by the United States would be "embarrassing" for the Soviet and their satellite nations supplying military hardware to their Red allies in North Vietnam.

The several Washington administrations from Roosevelt to Nixon have faithfully followed what came to be known as the Walt W. Rostow policy of "never embarrass" the Russians. The communist initiated demonstrations and so-called "moratoriums" protesting the war in Vietnam only prolong the deplorable and unnecessarily bloody conflict. When stripped down to basic truths such agitations further the cause of the communists.

Regardless of any and all statements to the contrary, the ultimate objective of the active communists in this country is complete destruction of this Republic, and the establishment of, what the late Walter Reuther once advocated, "a Soviet America."

The barrage of criticism and vituperation being hurled at President Nixon, for what is termed his refusal to immediately withdraw all our forces from Vietnam, is a graphic lack of common sense on the part of his critics. Let the record show that it was not Richard Nixon who sent thousands of American service men into that seemingly endless Vietnam debacle. It was Lydon B. Johnson.

For no valid reason, when that part of East Asia was partitioned into North and South Vietnam, our political policy fumblers committed us to supporting South Vietnam if it should be attacked by the communist regime of the North. The communists did attack South Vietnam. Moreover that communist offensive had the support of the Soviet, Red China and all the Soviet satellites of Europe. Many of the satellite countries furnish the war materials, no small amount of which arrives in vessels of so-called "neutral" nations, such

as Great Britain. Vietnam is the testing ground for the non-communist world. When and where has any one of our Washington administrations for the past thirty years taken effective action to stop communist aggression in the world? In Korea? MacArthur was denied victory there and that war is still on the "unsettled" list.

Students in our schools and colleges were formerly taught or led to believe that there was once a "Monroe Doctrine" which guaranteed that no country of Europe or any other continent could annex territory or establish a stronghold on the continents of North and South America. Those in the seats of the mighty in Washington, let the students be told, permitted the Soviet to "annex" Cuba, with Castro as their puppet chieftain. That annexation was accomplished with the aid of the *New York Times* and the communist conciliating coterie hibernating in the purlieu of the Potomac.

Our competent military officers — some recently retired, have asserted emphatically that the Vietnam debacle could have ended with victory over the communist hordes, had they not been stopped by those of dubious motives in the Pentagon and other Washington bureaus. There is never a demand by the detractors of Nixon that he "win" the Vietnam war. The strident voices of the communist collusionists insist that he "pull out" the American forces at once. That would be tantamount to cowardly capitulation to the communists. It would be regarded as a significant victory for North Vietnam, the Soviet, Red China and all the other anti-American agitators.

For President Nixon to hurriedly withdraw all US troops from Vietnam — where they were sent originally by L. B. Johnson — would precipitate a blood bath comparable to other massacres in areas infested by the communist killers.

In this connection it is appropriate to cite the *Washington Observer* Newsletter, of August 1, 1970. Its front page article asserts: "At least five senators are now openly collaborating with Communist Party officials in their efforts to scuttle American efforts in Vietnam. The five are Alan Cranston (D-Cal), George McGovern (D-S.D.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.), and Harold Hughes (D-Ia.)."

On May 25 the five super-doves sent a telegram to "peace" groups supporting their efforts to block the spending of

funds for military activity in Southeast Asia. One of these groups was the Peace Action Council, front group of the Communist Party of Southern California.

Irving Sarnof, leader of the Peace Action Council has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by the House Committee on Internal Security.

It is interesting to note that the *Los Angeles Times* as well as the supposedly less liberal *Herald Examiner* suppressed the story.

NOTE: When is a pacifist a traitorous hypocrite? Cranstion, McGovern, Goodell and Hughes are the new breed of "dawk" — half dove and half hawk. They want the communists to win in Vietnam and advocate our immediate surrender there. But when it comes to Israel, they want the U.S. to give the Zionist state full support in every way, even if it means atomic confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Representative L. Mendel Rivers, (D-S.C.), chairman of the House Armed Services committee, wants the United States to stop the war in Vietnam immediately and bring the boys all home and stop the killing so long, he says, as this government is not going to attempt to win the war.

"Let us put an end to this miserable chapter of our history as soon as possible and bring this gutless nation out of Vietnam," says the congressional leader who has always been one of the staunchest supporters of the military establishment.

"How could the United States win the war? By cutting the enemy's supply lines and by putting the Navy carriers out there and shelling the enemy targets around the clock for days on end and by not limiting the pilots of our planes to alleyways as has been done by the White House during the past administration.

"I don't care who they are — none of the enemy, no body can take that continuous shelling of Navy ships if we want to do it and believe it could bring the enemy to their knees in a short time.

"But since we are not going to try to win, as the Nixon administration has admitted, I am opposed to continuing the war and letting our boys get home now and get out of this the quickest and easiest and least painful way we can and call it over. We ought not to continue it another day the way we are doing it."

Congressman Mendel Rivers was simply repeating what this writer has been putting into print for the past years. Here again is where the youth of this generation can cite the subservient, senseless policy of every Washington administration not to "embarrass the Soviet" by taking positive measures to stop their take-over of nations and people anywhere in the world. It all stems from that night when FDR accorded diplomatic status to the bloody Bolshevik regime in Moscow.

CHAPTER 5

Soviet Slavery

With the financial aid of so-called philanthropic, tax-exempt organizations, such as the Ford Foundation in California, the crypto communists in our midst have accomplished more to further communist aims and objectives in this country than any actual Moscow-sponsored and directed bureau.

The Soviet is "mellowing" and becoming more liberal in its relationship with the free nations of the world, so the infatuated members of the liberal legion would have us believe.

Ever since the termination of the actual open hostilities in 1945, at least those on the European continent, the Soviet has bolstered its slave-labor brigades with generous assistance of the Western powers. One of those who aided in such deplorable policies was none other than General Dwight Eisenhower.

The commanders of the Western Allies actually furthered the objectives of Stalin by permitting the Russians to deport German scientists, engineers and skilled workers who were the re-builders of the industries in Russia which had been demolished or partially so by the bombing of German planes early in the war. This was revealed when General Lucius Clay, who followed Eisenhower as American commandant in Berlin, protested against mass deportations by the Soviet. Then the Soviet general produced a document which shocked General Clay. It is a matter of public record now — and reflects no glory on Eisenhower.

It is called a "Proclamation of the Allied Control Council in Berlin, dated September 20, 1945, and is for the benefit of the United Nations." The Soviet general and other of their functionaries interpreted it as their authority for such deportations, as it permits them to take civilians for labor "in Germany or elsewhere, as the Allied representatives may direct."

The Soviet, being one of the Allied Representatives, directed the laborers, skilled technicians and others be sent to their slave camps. That order was signed by British Field Marshall B. L. Montgomery, French General L. Koeltz, Rus-

sian General V. D. Sokolovsky and General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Small wonder that General Clay was shocked when the Soviet general produced what was tantamount to deportation authority, signed by Eisenhower, which the Russians used for their purposes. Singularly enough when the book *The Politician* appeared some few years ago, the irate Eisenhower idolators denounced both the book and its author, Robert Welch, because he asserted that Eisenhower "was a conscious aide to the communist cause."

If signing the deportation order permitting the Russians to take any and all laborers for their various projects is not "conscious aid to the communist cause," what other words or idioms of the English language would better express it?

It may appear to serve no valid purpose to cite the ghastly crimes against humanity which were committed by the NKVD or the Red Army terrorists nearly thirty years ago. It may even be alleged that this author is guilty of an inordinate desire to indict all Russians with a lack of regard for the lives and living conditions of some millions of people presently existing in Soviet bondage. Thousands of words have been put into print in addition to the verbal testimony of the relatively few who have escaped from Soviet slave camps. But for the most part our self-satisfied citizens continue with the policy of "do nothing to present the Soviet in a bad light."

It is the goal of the dedicated communists, that Soviet laws and customs eventually be applied to the world. This was spelled out plainly in a secret Russian document that was obtained in Kunas (Lithuania). After expounding on the system of the concentration camps for recalcitrant people of the country it is stated: "After arrival of the Red Army and the installing of a communist government, the Commission for Internal Affairs issued an order (No. 0054) which states in part: 'The Soviet code is applied to the whole world and above all wherever the Red Army arrives. The citizens are immediately judged by their past and by the actions committed by previous generations.' (How would those of the present generation like to be judged by the deeds or misdeeds of the past generation? Small wonder some of the present generation are demanding a change — for the better. E. D.)

We are surfeited with assertions that the Soviet is expanding its industries at a rate which will, in the not too distant future, rival the industrial capacity of the United States.

How has this been accomplished?

Prior to 1926 there was not a single town beyond the Urals, with the exception of Tashkent, having a population in excess of a quarter of a million. Today the population of that city exceeds 915,000 and there are several other towns or cities as they may be called, with populations of from 250,000 to three quarters of a million. These towns have sprung up as if by magic. The secret of the rapid growth lies in the concentration camp system. They are towns and cities of prisoners. For example, the town of Norilsk, in Siberia presents a graphic example of the concentration camp system. Thirty years ago Norilsk was a village. Now its population is estimated at 300,000. It is in a region of vast rare and precious metals: copper, nickel, cobalt, platinum, gold and iron, with large reserves of coal and gypsum.

About thirty years ago, Moscow decided to develop this region after engineers and scientists discovered the mineral wealth that is there. But the economic exploitation presented difficulties. Man-power was needed. There were not even roads into the area which were needed to bring in workers, tools, machinery and the various essentials for working the mineral wealth. Also the climatic conditions are almost unbearable for human beings. It is far inside the Arctic region and although the Russian propaganda bureau offered what they thought would be inducements to get inhabitants — the Russian people wanted no part of it.

So the Moscow moguls solved their problem in another way. Concentration camps with hundreds of thousands of prisoners to do the work. Tens of thousands of prisoners were shipped into the area. There they lived like animals and were treated as such. Great numbers of the prisoners died, but more were shipped in to take their place. Many prisoners, whose sentences had been served, were released on the condition that they remain there as so-called "free laborers."

By the year 1953 the population of Norilsk reached 300,000 not including the troops of the NKVD, the sentry units and the prisoners. The "former prisoners" numbered about 225,000, voluntary and compulsory settlers about 60,000 with

15,000 others as over-seers and guards. In 1947 there were only 6,000 women in the camp of 140,000 men. Later that proportion was one woman to four males.

The inhabitants of Norilsk exist somewhat better than animals. There is a constant increase in crime. The average inhabitant lives in a tumble-down dwelling. The modern houses are for the elite, the functionaries of the government, the NKVD and members of the city administration.

Similar conditions obtain in other towns built by the prisoners. A fairly large number of prisoners were released in the area of the towns, Inta and Abez, some 15 years ago. But they were forced to sign a contract of work which forced them to remain in the same place and continue working in the coal mines or at other jobs. They are regarded as "free" but cannot live in the town because they have not sufficient means, so many of the "freed" prisoners have no other place to go, except back to the concentration camp.

A German doctor, Joseph Scholmer, a former prisoner in the concentration camps, wrote a book after his release. A labor brigade to which he was assigned consisted almost exclusive of Ukrainians and persons from the Baltic states.

One day the brigade to which he was assigned, met a column of Ukrainian women guarded by soldiers with machine guns. The majority of them were young girls whose faces bore all the traces of complete exhaustion after the day's labor. They were girls and young women in their best years, in which they have the right to love, to have children and be happy. By the time they would be freed — how many more years would they be obliged to suffer?

"Why are they prisoners?" Dr. Scholmer asked the man next to him. "Because they brought us bread when we were in the woods." An act of kindness — is regarded as a criminal offense.

The existence of slave labor and of concentration camps in the Soviet Union continues to be a subject of conjecture — not as to their existence, but as to how many million people are being subjected to the torture and misery of such forced labor. Although Moscow occasionally denies the existence of slave labor camps in any part of their vast domain, they strenuously object to any inspection of the areas where former inmates of the camps assert that they exist. That in

itself is sufficient proof of the existence of such camps. The *U.S. News and Report* stated in 1956 that the estimated number of prisoners in the various Soviet concentration colonies, was between 12 and 15 million.

U.S. Senator William Proxmire (D-Wis) emotes on the floor of the Senate, whenever he can get a few minutes for his performance, bemoaning the fact that the United States and South Africa are the only two charter members of the United Nations that have failed to ratify the so-called "Human Rights" Convention of the United Nations. Those "rights" as spelled out in the Convention, vigorously oppose "forced labor" and genocide — while advocating "Freedom of Association and political rights for Women."

The utter irony and monumental audacity in regard to that "Human Rights Convention" is that it is signed by the Soviet Union. As cited herein and in numerous authentic reports, there are millions of political "slaves" — and many not charged with anti-Soviet activities who are denied all "human rights" and are slaves in many concentration camps of Russia. If the Wisconsin senator insists that the United Nations "can be the determining factor in maintaining world order and achieving international peace" as he does assert, let him look at the record. The United Nations adopted a resolution — at the time of the Korean war, which stipulated there was to be "one" Korea — not a North and South Korea.

The United Nations adopted a resolution some years ago condemning the Soviet invasion of Hungary. A committee of twelve United Nations "peace makers" were named to carry out the resolution of the United Nations. Their "committee" members were not permitted to enter Hungary. The UN condemned the Israeli invasion of Jordan territory, several years ago and demanded that Israel forces get out of the territory they occupied in Jordan. Did Israel comply with the "demands" of the UN? Never.

So if the UN is to be the determining force in maintaining international peace in the world — God help us all.

The United States and South Africa have had the fortitude to ignore that ridiculous "Human Rights" convention when the Soviet Union has million of "slaves" and concentration camps where virtually all human rights are denied the in-

mates. But the Soviet signed the UN "convention."

There are authenticated statements made by both men and women who, somehow, managed to survive periods of forced labor in the Arctic regions of the Soviet. An excerpt from the report of one woman, telling of the rigors of the north may not be amiss at this point. She tells of the journey to the north.

"The train travelled all night without stopping. When daylight came through cracks in the doors and sides of the coach — it was what we call a freight car, not a coach — mothers sat in the bunks and cried. They needed warm water to wash their babies and their clothes. There was no water. In the middle of the car was a bucket, covered with a linen sheet, as a toilet. One bucket for fifty eight people including the children. From early in the morning there was a queue for it. Some of the young girls crept into the corners of the car and wept bitterly as they did not have the courage to go near the bucket. One of the babies died. A guard took the body out of the car, probably just buried it in the eternal snow.

"Some time before mid-day we each received about 10 ounces of bread and a bucket of water per car. Evening came and still we traveled. The waste bucket was overflowing and the floor covered with human excrements. At last the train stopped. A guard opened the door and ordered us to empty the waste bucket. The second night passed like the first. Tears did not dry on the faces of the mothers and children. Every twenty four hours we were issued a piece of bread and a bucket of water. The waste bucket was emptied at isolated stops. Then the train moved on again to the north."

And the Soviet Union, Senator Proxmire delights in reassuring us — signed the "Convention of Human Rights. Nothing more ironic can be imagined.

CHAPTER 5

How We Aided in Soviet Crimes

A segment of our press, Hollywood producers and the voluble devotees of the so-called liberal element, never cease their citation of crimes and misdeeds, real or imagined, which they aver were committed by the Germans, before or during World War II. But there is thundering silence and effort made to erase from the record a ghastly crime with the code name "Keelhaul" which has besmirched the name of the United States.

Rep. Ashbrook, stated for the *Record* that Julius Epstein, presently with the Hoover Institution on War Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, has sought for years to have made public the details of this forcible repatriation but has been stymied in securing the necessary documents from the Department of the Army on the basis of national security reasons. Ashbrook then inserted in the *Record* more proof of our State Department's involvement in the scandalous "Keelhaul" operation.

Said the Ohio legislator: "One can appreciate the magnitude and importance of this case, when one recalls the Soviet treatment of its own people — actually millions of human beings wantonly murdered, as copious authenticated proof has been placed in the public records."

It is not at all surprising that some of the repatriates committed suicide rather than return to certain slavery or death. "History," asserted Ashbrook, "will never record the eventual fates of these unfortunate people. But the records should be made straight as to the sickening and pathetic role played by the United States in this tragic episode. It is for this reason that Mr. Epstein has worked for years to bring the full story to public attention."

The Ohio congressman then inserted in the *Record* of July 22, 1970, portions of Epstein's testimony before the Senate Internal Subcommittee on May 16, 1956. That testimony reveals that there were 20,000, perhaps double that number of former Soviet nationals living in the United States, who had

to falsify their identities in Europe to escape forced repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. These were Ukrainians, Russians, Poles and others. They did not want to go back into the sphere of Soviet influence, even those who were deported.

In the *Congressional Record* of July 22, 1970, Congressman John M. Ashbrook (Ohio) focused attention on "Operation Keelhaul" one of the most reprehensible crimes of the century. A crime committed by order of certain ones in our State Department or other branches of our foreign affairs. It was a crime committed at the demand of the Soviet Union, in flagrant violation of every code of right and justice, as presumably guaranteed by the laws, precepts and traditions of the United States.

Ashbrook prefaced his remarks with the comment that "Operation Keelhaul" was the code name for the operation which repatriated to Russia, against their personal wishes, between one and two million Ukrainians, Russians and others, at the end of World War II. They were prisoners of war and civilians who had fallen into the hands of American liberating forces in Germany. They had fled from Russia during and at the end of the war and were residing in camps in Germany. They preferred to remain in Germany rather than return to slave labor camps or possible execution in Russia.

On the basis of the Soviet dictated Yalta Agreement, hundreds of thousands of Russians, Ukrainians and those of other ethnic origin, were delivered to the Soviet butchers or slave drivers. The Geneva Convention of July 27, 1929, to which the United States is a signator states specifically that "prisoners of war shall be treated on the basis of the uniforms they are wearing when captured and the containing power shall not look behind the uniforms to question the citizenship."

At the hearing before the Senate sub-committee, to which reference has been made, the record shows that Epstein asserted that our Acting Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, wired our Secretary of State, then in Yalta and warned him against conclusion of any agreement which could enforce repatriation of prisoners and civilians.

It was also read into the record that Secretary Grew told the Soviet Union, three days before the beginning of the

Yalta Conference (referring to repatriation of Soviet prisoners, captured in German uniforms) :

"We will never return these people, because this would be a gross violation of the Geneva Convention."

The testimony also brought out the fact that while he was Acting Secretary of State, Joseph Grew learned that a ship had already sailed from one of our ports carrying prisoners for forced repatriation. He gave immediate orders which resulted in the ship returning to port for a thorough screening of those sailors who wanted to return and those who wanted to stay.

But it is now verified that, Edward R. Stettinius, our then Secretary of State, who was at Yalta, wired Grew "that we cannot deal with the intricacies of the Geneva Convention and must sign the repatriation agreement which the Soviet demanded." Here again is positive proof of the supine submission of our government to demands of the Soviet. Let us not forget that Alger Hiss, Harry Hopkins and other aides to the Soviet aims were writing the "memos" which went into the disgraceful Yalta papers.

There is a singular difference in the wording of that part of the Geneva Agreement, to which reference has been made, and some words of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, as appearing in the context of the *Congressional Record* of July 22, 1970, to which we have called attention.

Quoting from a message of Eisenhower to the Congress, February 8, 1956, when he said:

"A large group of refugees in this country obtained visas by the use of false identities in order to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain; the number may run into the thousands. Under existing law, such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation. The law should give relief to these unfortunate people."

Let's look at the record. In his book *Crusade in Europe* Eisenhower refers to these "displaced persons" many of whom refused to be returned to their former homes. He says to forcibly repatriate such persons "would often violate the fundamental humanitarian principles we espoused." But the shocking record proves that they were forcibly repatriated on order of The Supreme Headquarters Allied Ex-

peditionary Force, of which General Eisenhower was Supreme Commander.

This writer has a copy of the *Restricted* book of instructions (CA/d9) G5, Division Displaced Persons, revised May 1945" which states on page 22: "After identification by Soviet representatives, *Soviet displaced persons will be repatriated regardless of their individual wishes.*" Also on page 25 are these words: "*Enemy and ex-enemy displaced persons except those assimilated to United Nations status, will be returned to their countries of nationality or former residence without regard to their personal wishes.*"

When President Eisenhower, in his message to Congress on February 8, 1956, was lamenting the fate of thousands of displaced persons, most of whom plead not to be sent back to the Soviet slave camps or firing squads, he was referring directly to the thousands General Eisenhower had consigned to the Russian slave camps or firing squads.

That outrage against humanity and in direct contradiction of all codes to which we subscribed in the Geneva Convention, is conveniently omitted from the history books which the students of this generation are permitted to study. Also that crime against civilized society, was omitted in the list of "war crimes" for which sentences were imposed at the Nuremberg trials.

Several years ago Julius Epstein wrote a revealing and shocking account of how our military commanders, under orders from General Eisenhower — and we may assume the Pentagon and White House — drove Russian, Ukrainian and other prisoners of war into the hands of the Soviet troops to be either liquidated or sent to their arctic slave camps. Epstein entitled his article "We Were Partners In A Purge."

From the fawning attitude of our present Soviet admiring contingent, they would have us continue as Partners in Soviet Purges.

In the article of Julius Epstein's, to which reference has been made he describes the role of executioner which was enacted by US military commanders, in accordance with the disgraceful *Restricted* edict from General Eisenhower's headquarters. That order which made it mandatory to deliver Russians, Ukrainians and other prisoners of war to the Red Army butchers "regardless of their individual wishes."

A well known German writer, Jurgen Thorwald, relates in his book *Wen Sie Verderben Wollen* what was the fate of the soldiers of General Vlassov's Army who did not get an opportunity to engage in any encounter with the Red Army. Vlassov's troops did arrive in Prague, at the tag-end of the battle for possession of that city, which was witnessed by this writer and who interviewed one of his officers.

Thorwald tells of the United States' transports entering the compound in which were thousands of the Russian and Ukrainians who had the naive idea that the Americans would protect them from Stalin's executioners. It was five in the morning. Blinding search lights were turned on the prisoners who were expected to respond when their names were called.

The prisoners were searched, everything taken from them —wrist watches, even lead pencils and crusts of bread a man may have tucked in his pocket for a nibble, when possible.

These pawns of politics were then herded into U.S. Army vehicles and taken to the railway station at Platting. There they were crowded into what we call cattle cars. When enough were jammed into the cars the train left for some destination where they would be delivered to the Red Army. The fact that such deportation was in flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention, regarding prisoners of war, was entirely ignored. Josef Stalin had made his demands and the communist covey around Roosevelt and Churchill at Yalta did not find it politically advantageous to firmly and positively reject his request for a free hand in dealing with thousands of human beings.

These historic events have recently been brought sharply into focus by Congressman Roman C. Pucinski of Illinois, as printed in five pages of the *Congressional Record* of Thursday, September 24, 1970, pages E-8567-8-9, E-8570-1-2.

At long last students in our colleges, universities and those who do their "home work" instead of meekly accepting the censored and distorted versions of fairly recent history can learn truths, as introduced in the *Record* by Representative Pucinski.

He asserts that the Vlassov troops were eager to surrender to the Americans or British. "We had dropped millions of leaflets and so-called safe-conducts, signed by Eisenhower,

inviting the Germans and those who fought with them including the Vlassov troops — to surrender to us. We promised in those leaflets fair treatment according to the Geneva Convention. 'We shall never return you to the Soviet Union' — was our promise. We did not honor that promise", asserts Pucinski.

"We and the British forcibly repatriated between two and five million people to Stalin. The Army chose the code name 'Operation Keelhaul' for the record of American-British sponsored repatriation to Stalin's hell.

"What happened at the American camp for Soviet War prisoners at Platting, Germany, on the 24th of February, 1946? During the night before they were packed into army trucks and carted off to Stalin's slaughter houses, the 4,000 prisoners of war slept peacefully. They had again and again been assured officially that there was no intention to deliver them against their will to a Red vengeance.

"The reassurance was a cruel trick. Though the war had ended more than nine months before, all was in readiness for one of its bloodier — and morally most shocking operations.

"About six in the morning the prisoners were awakened by search lights suddenly flooding the entire camp, and were hustled out of their barracks. They were frisked for weapons — not weapons of assault but weapons for suicide. Those who resisted were beaten up; skulls were cracked and ribs smashed. Despite careful planning of the macabre business, many of the victims succeeded in slashing their wrists and throats with concealed razor blades or jagged glass. Quickly the air was filled with cursing, wailing and the agonizing moans of the wounded.

"In batches the men were driven onto the waiting trucks, each guarded by American soldiers flaunting rubber clubs and machine pistols. Hour after hour the trucks hauled away their freight of betrayed prisoners, some of them bleeding and dying — to the communist fate they dreaded more than death.

"Identical scenes occurred at the German camps for Soviet prisoners of war at Passau, Kempton, Bad Aibling, St. Viet, Marburg and Dachau. . . . Ten renegade Russian soldiers in a frenzy of terror over their impending repatriation to their homeland, committed suicide today during a riot at the

Dachau prison camp," reported Kathleen MacLaughlin, correspondent for the *New York Times* of January 20, 1946.

Continuing the quotation from the *Congressional Record* and the assertions of Mr. Pucinski: "Authorities in headquarters of the United States Third Army at Bad Toelz, stated that every precaution had been taken to deliver the prisoners in accordance with Yalta terms."

Now what were the 'Yalta terms'

"The truth is," asserts Pucinski, "that the Yalta Agreement on the exchange of prisoners of war and displaced persons, signed, February 11, 1945, does not refer with a single word to the use of force. The truth is that forced repatriation of Soviet nationals by the Americans and British started in June 1944 — eight months before the Yalta agreement was signed.

"As the record further shows, the principle of forced repatriation was officially accepted and acted upon by the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) as early as April 1945, weeks before the war's end." The Supreme Commander of "SHAEF" was General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Just to further bolster his presentation of vicious crimes of repatriation, Mr. Pucinski adds (*Congressional Record* p.E-8570) Sept. 24, 1970 "The principle of forced repatriation of Soviet citizens was recognized in Supreme Headquarters in April 1945. Although the Yalta Agreement did not contain any categorical statement that Soviet citizens should be repatriated regardless of their personal wishes, it was so interpreted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"The question arises," says Representative Pucinski, "who was so anxious to rid the world of millions of anti-communist Russians and other Soviet nationals and why?

"What we have learned in recent years about the infiltration of our government agencies, including the White House itself, by Soviet agents makes a clear solution of the mystery urgent and inescapable," asserts Pucinski

He adds that "the British did not behave any better than the Americans—rather worse, if that was possible. There were many old emigrees, among these Cossacks who had left Russia between 1917 and 1920. By no stretch of the imagination could they fall under the Yalta or any other agreement.

"The leader of the British repatriation camp at Lienz was a Major Davis. He assured the Cossacks on his word of honor as a British officer that they would never be turned over to the Russians. The British word of honor was as worthless as the American one. As one Cossack officer remarked: "The NKVD or the Gestapo would have slain us with truncheons. The British did it with their word of honor."

The Illinois congressman added more for his colleagues to ponder over. He said "many Cossacks threw themselves under British tanks. Those who tried to escape were shot — hundreds succeeded in committing suicide. Untold soldiers, women and children drowned in the river. Neither the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907 nor the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 mention force as a means of carrying out repatriation. Why then was it done? The answer to this question is obviously buried in the three-volume dossier 'Operation Keelhaul.' This documentary evidence has been kept Top Secret for 23 years."

There is now a chance, as the Illinois lawmaker points out, to get the documents de-classified and released to the American people. However, Julius Epstein, the persistent researcher and authoritative writer, is reportedly writing a book with the title *Operation Keelhaul* which will strip the mask from much of the aid to Soviet aims which was done by Roosevelt and his cohorts.

It was at Yalta that the continent of Europe was altered. Singularly enough, not one of the three persons, Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt—the trio which had the monumental presumptuousness to carve that continent to suit Stalin's purposes—was a resident of the European continent.

We must not forget that two of the Soviet's most ardent aides — Harry Hopkins and Alger Hiss — were at that Yalta conference and furthered Stalin's objectives.

A few years ago some of the Yalta papers were made public, very much against the wishes of Churchill and a few others who were more or less involved in the dubious doings. Charles E. Bohlen was first secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow during War II. He was interpreter for Roosevelt at Teheran and at other conferences with Stalin. Perhaps without intending to do so, Bohlen supplied irrefut-

able proof of Franklin Roosevelt's perfidious deeds and his furtherance of communism's cause throughout the world.

The State Department reluctantly published some details of the Teheran conference together with Bohlen's exhaustive notes on private talks between Roosevelt and Stalin. One such intimate chat, was December 3, 1943 and reads as follows:

"The President said he had asked Marshal Stalin to come to see him, as he wished to discuss a matter briefly and frankly. He said it referred to internal American politics. He said that we will have an election in 1944 and that while personally he did not want to run again, if the war was still in progress he might have to. He added that there are in the United States from 6 to 7 million Americans of Polish extraction and as a practical man he did not want to lose their vote.

"He (the President) said personally he agreed with the views of Marshal Stalin as to the necessity of the restoration of a Polish state, but would like to see the eastern border moved further to the west and the western border moved even to the River Oder. He hoped, however, that the Marshal would understand, that for political reasons outlined above, he could not participate in any decision here in Teheran or even next winter on this subject and that he could not publicly take part in any such arrangement at the present time.

"Marshal Stalin replied that now the President explained, he had understood.

"The President went on to say that there were a number of persons of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian origin in that order in the United States. He said he fully realized the three Baltic Republics had in history and again, more recently been a part of Russia and added jokingly that when the Soviet armies reoccupied these areas, he did not intend to go to war with the Soviet Union on this point."

There in the indelibly recorded words of Charles Bohlen, from his notes at Teheran, we have Roosevelt's betrayal of Poland, which was not to be made public until after the 1944 election. Also we have Roosevelt's flippant approval of the Baltic states being enslaved by the Soviet. And still there are people who refuse to admit that Franklin Roosevelt furthered the communist aims throughout the world and brought as

much misery to millions of people, as did any of the other political miscreants.

It is doubtful if Bohlen desired to indict Roosevelt for his many crimes against humanity and the great aid he was giving the communist conspiracy, but the record is now available for all to read. This "secret agreement" and the ones entered into at Yalta, show the utter disregard Roosevelt had for our Constitution. It states that the President shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concurred in that perfidy of Roosevelt's. They were not told of it until years later, when tremendous harm had been done.

Later herein we shall show at some length the brutality imposed on millions of Sudeten Germans and others who were deprived of their homes and lands, in the carrying out of Roosevelt's concurrence with Stalin for "moving the boundaries of Poland to the West" and for the brutal strangle hold that Moscow imposed on the three Baltic Republics.

There is copious printed proof of the egotistic attitude of Franklin Roosevelt and his mistaken notion that he — and perhaps he alone — was the best person to negotiate international affairs with crafty Josef Stalin.

The record shows that Roosevelt made known to Winston Churchill, early in 1942, that he wanted to meet and deal with Stalin personally. "I think I can handle Stalin better than either your foreign office or my State Department. Stalin hates the guts of all your top people. He thinks he likes me better and I hope he will continue to do so."

A year or so later Roosevelt told William C. Bullitt, our former ambassador in Moscow and later in Paris:

"I have a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country, and I think if I give him everything I possibly can and ask nothing from him in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work for a world democracy and peace."

What a fatuous assertion—even for one with the ego of Roosevelt. The British General Richard Hilton, regarded as somewhat of an authority on East-West affairs has stated that the Kremlin rulers are cold-blooded planners with a clear idea of what they want. That never forgotten goal is a communist world dominated by Russia. They do not want a

world burned to a cinder by nuclear war and they have no intention of making it so. The 'nuclear neurosis' or unreasoning terror of nuclear war, which inflicts the minds of most westerners is being used by the Kremlin as a mighty psychological weapon. The Moscow moguls hope that 'nuclear neurosis' will keep the people in the western nations so petrified with nuclear dread that their governments will also be petrified. Under the shadow of this great bogey, the hydrogen bomb, the plotters of Russia already have made one advance after another toward world domination and they are continuing to do so. There will be no need ever to use a bomb while all goes, as now, in accordance with the Kremlin's plans."

Their planners want world conquest, but they must have it without world destruction. A large part of their own far-flung empire would be laid waste, no matter how devastating might be their attack on the free world. Red China, with immense population and disregard for human life or human rights, might some day initiate a nuclear war in reality and not as a bluff. Therefore communist China could spoil the Kremlin's plan for world conquest. That is a fear of the Kremlin far more than it constitutes a threat to the western world.

The constant irritants by the Soviet, such as the stopping of our convoys to Berlin, or supplying more military hardware to the communists in North Vietnam is for some concession and gaining a little more without relinquishing any of the ground they have grabbed. They bluffed when the Berlin Wall was built and they won. They bluffed in Cuba and that island is still their satellite. They are winning the cold war. Our ventures in that field have been successful failures.

CHAPTER 6

The Kremlin's Advocate?

In the *Christian Science Monitor* of August 30, 1969, is a lengthy article under a three column caption: "CZECHS HELP HONOR SLOVAK HEROES." The writer of the article is given as Eric Bourne, listed as a special correspondent of the *Monitor* — writing from Banska Bystrica, Czechoslovakia.

The Slovak partisans of World War II are being remembered and honored, so the correspondent avers, on the anniversary of "one of the last war's most heroic resistance actions . . . it is an event of great national pride." Then under a subtitle "Rich in History" the article tells the credulous: "It was the Slovak national uprising which erupted in the closing days of August, 25 years ago and put an end to Hitler's puppet 'Slovak State.' It also upset German military planning in central Europe by engaging more than six Nazi divisions in two months of bitter, bloody fighting."

That entire paragraph sets the stage for one of the most contemptible, lying and characteristically false reports of the type one expects to find in *Pravda* of Moscow instead of in the *Monitor* of Boston.

There never was a "Slovak national uprising." There was a bloody, Soviet-communist instigated guerrilla operation in the Banska Bystrica area of Slovakia. Please note this was in the Republic of Slovakia — not Czechoslovakia. For over six years, from mid-March, 1939 to mid-May 1945, when the communist forces, with the aid and benediction of our Washington administration, took over the regime in Prague, there was no such country as Czechoslovakia. The Republic of Slovakia was officially and diplomatically recognized by 27 other countries, so it existed as a political entity.

In the book, *Slovakia — Nation at the Cross Roads of Central Europe* by Dr. Joseph Kirschbaum, published by Robert Speller & Sons (p. 184) he asserts that the mis-named "revolt" was a Soviet communist affair aimed at the occupation of the country by the Germans, so that Russia might appear as a "liberator" after the war. It served the purpose of Stalin's puppet Eduard Benes and his coterie of Czech com-

munists. It plunged Slovakia into nearly two months of bloody battling and great economic loss in the northern part of the state. The misnamed "national revolution" never threatened to overthrow the government of Slovakia, despite the false assertion in the *Monitor* article that it "put an end to Hitler's puppet Slovak state" More on that lie — later herein.

The highly regarded university professor and historian Dr. Kurt Glaser states in his book: *Czecho-Slovakia: A Critical History* (Caxton Press) that "the revolt was launched by the partisans. The communist-led forces seized a number of towns in Central Slovakia." They waylaid a train (August 26, 1944) on which was a quasi-diplomatic military mission of 40 or more Germans returning home from Rumania. The "heroes" whom the *Monitor* finds space to praise, massacred the entire lot — men, women and children.

These "heroes" in the opinion of the *Monitor* carried out ruthless massacres in such villages as Deutsch, Proben, Kremnitz and other towns where Germans and Slovaks had lived peacefully for centuries. The entire male population of Glaserhau, about 100, were forced to dig their own mass grave. Then they were mowed down by machine guns and their bodies pushed into the mass grave. (See testimony of the Rev. Joseph Poess, one of three survivors of that massacre, in "Select Committee on Communist Aggression", 83rd US Congress Hearing, pp 1287-93.) About 4000 others from Krickerhau escaped slaughter by the Russian communists, by hiding in the coal mines.

The "heroes" of that massacre are lauded by the editorial department of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Slovaks who refused to participate in the crimes being committed by the communist canaille, especially priests and anti-communists, were shot or tortured to death in some of the most ghastly atrocities imaginable.

The real leaders of the so-called "Slovak National revolt" were the Soviet commissars from Kiev. They were aided by such communists and communist collaborators as Dr. Jozef Lettrich, General Mikulas Ferjencik, Dr. Martin Kvetko, Dr. Samuel Bellus and Dr. Gustav Husak. The latter, Husak, is specifically mentioned in the *Monitor* list of "heroes" because he is leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. These and other communist guerrillas escaped the

wrath of the Slovaks who remained steadfastly loyal to their Republic and their president, Dr. Josef Tiso.

The renegade Slovak and Czech communists expected to be rewarded for their crimes against humanity, by being appointed to high positions in the communist regime of Eduard Benes, which they hoped would be established in Prague at the end of the war. Many of them were so rewarded.

The *Monitor* fails to mention that the loyal anti-communists in that battle area of their country, burned the planes which the Soviet communists intended to use for their flight back to Kiev when the revolt was over. A revolt they knew would fail, but which served their purpose. In order to quell the disturbance, President Tiso of Slovakia, requested military assistance from Germany. Until that time there was no German military force in Slovakia. The people of Slovakia were enjoying the best economic and political period of their country's history.

It did not require any "six divisions" of German troops to crush the Red-led revolt. Nor did the "revolt" end what the *Monitor* correspondent refers to as "Hitler's puppet Slovak State". In support of that assertion, more facts are here presented. When the abortive disturbance was ended, the captured ring leaders were tried by the Slovak courts and given the maximum prison sentences which their constitution and laws prescribed. That country abolished capital punishment so prison terms were the maximum penalty.

PRIME MINISTER DEFIES HIMMLER

The imperious Heinrich Himmler went to Bratislava, the nation's capital. Neighboring Germany disapproved of what they deemed were light sentences for the leaders or co-conspirators of the revolt. Himmler met with the Slovak Prime Minister, Stefan Tiso. There was a stormy scene. Himmler demanded that those convicted insurrectionists be delivered to the German authorities. The Prime Minister told Himmler: "We have our laws and our courts. The ones tried and convicted for their treasonable deeds will serve their sentences as imposed by our courts. They will *not* be delivered to you."

Is that the attitude a "puppet state" takes when dealing with its powerful neighbor? A neighbor that was said to dictate to Slovakia?

These seldom published truths were told this writer per-

sonally by Prime Minister, Stefan Tiso.

What the *Monitor* with its words of praise for renegade Slovak and Czech communists, omits to mention, is that several of them were admitted to this country, such as Jozef Lettrich, Mikulas Ferencik and M. Josko. In January, 1947, Lettrich was sent to this country to make propaganda for the communist state of Czechoslovakia. He stated that his trip was made possible by Slovak communists. (*Congressional Record*, April 25, 1955.)

Colonel Otto Klement, former officer of the Slovak Army asserted that about 80,000 persons were killed, murdered or lost their lives in that uprising. (See *Fourth Interim Report of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression*, House of Representatives, Washington, 1954.)

These crimes against humanity were part of the campaign waged by Eduard Benes to destroy the Slovak Republic and its president. Benes was not president of Czecho-Slovakia at that time. He resigned in late 1938. But he wanted to be president again after the war. Franklin Roosevelt — always willing to serve the aim of the communists and their front-men — made it possible for Benes to go to Moscow. There he sold out his country to Stalin and returned to Prague, May 1945, as the puppet of the communist mogul in Moscow. The Czech communists invariably delete that part of the indelible record.

The *Monitor* apparently has no qualms about blatantly praising communist guerrilla murderers and renegades who are cited as "heroes." It would, of course, be a mistake to call the *Christian Science Monitor*, the "Boston Pravda"—but so many people do make mistakes.

CHAPTER 7

The Campaign Against God

Not infrequently some members of congress, certain editorial writers and air-ways oracles, latch onto some incident of the current happenings as their cue to revive their latent antipathy against the Federal Republic of Germany. When Bonn discontinued shipments of arms to Israel, a few years ago, some of our super-intellectuals endeavored to magnify it into a fuse which could ignite a world-wide conflagration. The Bonn decision also provided an excuse for certain of the voluble ones to revive and re-hash details of war crimes committed by the Hitler regime which came to an inglorious end over a quarter of a century ago.

That stereotyped review of the dead and gone past, is more than a little boring when scanning the pages of relatively recent history. In the first place, the Federal Republic of Germany is no more guilty of even condonation in the Nazi war crimes than the state of Texas is to blame for the regrettable murder of the late President Kennedy. Moreover, the regime in West Germany has made tremendous efforts — very commendable efforts — to apprehend and punish hundreds who have been convicted of World War II crimes. Perhaps the efforts to focus attention on the Nazi crimes is an adroit but unsuccessful attempt to divert attention from other monstrous crimes being committed today and having as their ultimate objective the complete obliteration of Christianity in the world.

The exiled Ukrainians on several continents and both hemispheres, have for years been compiling data, case histories, irrefutable documentation and indictments against Soviet-communist criminals, which is far more horrifying than the mine-run of reports on Nazi crimes. Moreover, the very magnitude of these Soviet crimes exceeds the statistics of those committed by the Nazis.

The theme of the Ukrainian expose is that Russian communism is militant atheism. Communism and Christianity cannot exist together. They are like fire and water. The Ukrainians, once a free nation have for centuries been militantly Christian, which, of course, makes them anathema

to Moscow. Also marked for extinction by the Kremlin caliphs, are the Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, all Catholic or Protestant. The basis of their persecution is the irreconcilable disparity between communism and Christianity. The fight is atheism against all Christian civilization. Once that is understood, we can demand that people and nations of the world take their side and be counted.

We might make the exception of China — the pre-communist China — which to a large extent endeavored to abide by the moral precepts taught by Confucius, five hundred years before Christ. The followers of Mohammed also have their code of conduct which puts them in opposition to the moguls of Moscow who demand that communism must be dominant throughout the world.

Communism now controls a third of the world's surface. Over 250 million of their captives are Christians. Bishops, priests and members of religious orders numbering over 15,000 are known to have been murdered. Another three million Christian laymen have been murdered and twelve million imprisoned or banished to Siberia where they await a lingering death. On a single night, June 13, 1948, 1,355 persons were murdered by Soviet-communist machine guns in Latvia. All the Christian schools, seminaries and institutions of learning were closed, their newspapers and periodicals banned. Latvia and Estonia are largely Protestant, while Lithuania is predominantly Catholic.

Three Ukrainian exile leaders were murdered by hired and trained killers of the Kremlin — in three different countries of Europe; one in Paris, another in Rotterdam and the other, Stephan Bandera, in Munich, Germany. The murderer of Bandera was decorated by the Soviet hierarchy for successfully carrying out his criminal assignment. The crime was committed with a silent poison pistol supplied the killer by the Moscow moguls.

That killer later confessed his crime, was tried and convicted in a German court. But the real murderers — the potentates of the Kremlin — are still free to send their hired assassins anywhere in the world.

Efforts to force US or UN action, which would reveal present day crimes of the Soviet communists, avail nothing. Our

State Department, with its coterie of communist conciliators, discourages anything which will "embarrass" the Russians.

Volumes relating endurances of persons who survived purges of the NKVD — so-called secret police of the Soviet — have been compiled and published by the Anti-Bolshevik group of nations, with headquarters in Munich, Germany and in London. Some of the most horrible orgies of killing followed the initiation of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet, June 21, 1941. Quite true, that was a quarter of a century ago, but there is no evidence that the policy of the Kremlin killers has undergone any substantial change since that time, regardless of the laudatory reports from those who assure us that the Russians are "mellowing."

The Ukrainians bore the brunt of the brutalities at that time. The agents of the NKVD—hundreds of them plus Red Army forces — made a hasty exodus from the Ukraine as word of the German advance became known. But they had been filling the prisons with men and women who were accused of political crimes — such as defying some edicts of the NKVD terrorists, — therefore those persons must be disposed of before the NKVD made their retreat.

One survivor related as follows: "From the night of June 25th to June 26th, until early in the morning of June 27th, the NKVD carried out mass murders of the prisoners. They were fetched out of their cells en masse and were murdered by the NKVD in a ruthless, terrible and inhuman way in cellars, in the wash rooms, sick wards, in the garage, in front of the chapel and the prison.

"I heard the screams of the prisoners and through the window in my cell I saw them being murdered. While they were carrying out these murders they kept the engines of their transports running, perhaps intending to drown out the screams of the doomed prisoners. Originally there had been 60 to 70 prisoners in each cell. After a few hours there were only 10 or 16 left in each cell. When my name was called, I kept quiet as did a few others. Saturday morning, June 28, the NKVD men ordered the remaining prisoners to "get ready for transport" — in other words get ready to be murdered.

"But suddenly they left the prison as quickly as they could because German troops were advancing into the city.

The Ukrainian Nationalists then entered the prison and set us free. The next day we learned of the dreadful mass murders that had been carried out in all the prisons of Lviv. The corpses of the murdered prisoners were already in a state of putrefaction. There were some terrible sights; priests who had been crucified on walls, pregnant women whose stomachs had been slit open and the foetus of six or seven months removed; bodies tied up with barbed wire. Persons who had been wounded were then buried alive; prisoners had been nailed down in coffins alive: in the sick wards were bodies of prisoners who had been gassed".

Another, who miraculously escaped death, broke his way out of the prison and "saw piles of male and female corpses, half naked and already decomposing; we saw bodies of children, whose skulls had been smashed and others who had been stabbed by bayonets."

There are numerous volumes with equally horrible documentation of the atrocities committed by the NKVD but as they tend to "embarrass" the Soviet when made public, our limpid and supine Washington officials discourage any reference to those pages of relatively recent history.

The majority of the statements quoted here were made before the "International Investigatory Commission Lemberg, 1941." After the Commission began its probing, a threatening campaign was launched against its members. They were constantly threatened with murder, received telephone calls in the middle of the night and a session of the Commission in The Hague was accompanied by communist demonstrations in the streets.

The Polish journal *Kultura* published an account of the atrocities, noting in part: "The mass executions in the Lviv prisons during those tragic June days was known in the town. The population was in such a state of despair that Hitler's soldiers were regarded as saviours. They were welcomed by the terrorized population—both by the Ukrainians and Poles — with a feeling of relief."

MASS-MURDERS OF UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Under that heading, the Ukrainian Publishers, London, relate some bits of the historical events of that period.

The 1930's were a grim era for the semi-starved and shabbily clad millions of Stalin's subjects.

Following the agricultural revolution unequalled in history, swarms of NKVD agents swooped on the unwary peasants robbed them overnight of their small holdings and herded them together in unwilling collectives. Like a pack of vultures the emissaries of the ruthless regime sapped the blood out of the peaceful population. Terrorized, famished and tortured mentally and physically, the Ukrainians revolted in blind, unorganized outbursts of desperate violence or offered stubborn passive resistance. After a horrible and hideous famine in which several millions perished in their huts or at the roadside, Stalin, the modern tyrant, proclaimed from the heights of his Kremlin throne that "life has become merrier, life has become better, comrades."

The assassination of Stalin's close friend, Kirov, in December 1934, cast a shadow of suspicion across the entire Soviet prison of peoples, cut off from the civilized world. The prisons and forced labor camps filled to overflowing and show trials gave the sanction for the murderous butchery in the dark recesses of the OGPU cellars. In Ukraine alone no less than 14 alleged underground organizations were "discovered" the members arrested, tried and "liquidated" in a bloodbath.

All this terrorism came — let the record clearly show — immediately after Franklin Roosevelt saved the Moscow-Bolshevik regime from political and economic limbo.

For years there has been a constant campaign of passive and even militant resistance by the Ukrainians against the oppressive and tyrannical dictatorship of the Soviet commissars. The atrocities of the NKVD and Red Army vandals did not end with the termination of "open hostilities" of World War II in May 1945. The Ukrainians were subjected to the same barbarities of the Soviet over-lords as they suffered during and before the German armies invaded Russia in June 1941.

To cite one recorded and revolting incident; On March 15, 1946, nearly a year after the so-called "Armistice" of May 1945, two youths were arrested in the village of Pidepet-schary. They were Jaroslaw Stefaniw, 20 years old, and L. Wasyl, '19. They had been apprehended because they would

not divulge the whereabouts or give information concerning the under-ground activities of the anti-Soviet Ukrainians.

They were arraigned before a Soviet official who delivered them to the torturers. First their genitals were hacked off with a crude butcher knife. They were stripped naked and red hot irons pressed against their bodies. Then while a spark of life lingered they were thrown in a nearby rivulet where they drowned.

Similar atrocities were perpetrated in other parts of the Ukraine, the testimony of witnesses being presented for the free world to read.

The Ukrainians, together with many other ethnic Europeans are not lavish in praise for Franklin Roosevelt who deliberately imposed the barbarous regime of Stalin on them — either at Teheran or Yalta. The seemingly insoluble problems, international as well as internal, stem from the concessions made to Stalin at several conferences. Alger Hiss, Harry Hopkins, and the covey of communist collusionists surrounding Roosevelt at those several meetings with the Soviet Czar, were successful in delivering a vast part of Europe to Stalin and millions into communist slavery.

True enough Winston Churchill also concurred in some of those outrageous demands of Stalin and did, on occasion assert his conviction that the vivisection of Europe — as Roosevelt and Stalin designed it — was not ending a war, it was but setting the stage for future and perhaps more devastating wars of the future. And, let us give credit where it is due, he urged that our armies advance as far as possible into eastern and central Europe — to forestall occupation of all that area by the Soviet forces. Once they got into a country, as Churchill knew, there would be major difficulties to oust them. We see that result today — with Czechoslovakia, a large part of Poland, Germany and Hungary under communist barbarism.

The eulogies throughout the world for Churchill, at the time of his death, emphasized his keen evaluation of political and military objectives, particularly during World War II. He warned of dire consequences that must inevitably follow unless rational moves — both military and political were carried out — especially in the latter days of the war.

Among those lauding the late British statesman for his

wisdom, judgment and foresight was the late Dwight D. Eisenhower. That is ironic, to put it mildly. An honest review of history reveals that had General Eisenhower and the coterie of swivel chair strategists on the banks of the Potomac and in the war councils of Europe followed some earnest pleadings of Churchill, we would not now be burdened with multi-billion dollar defense budgets and tens of millions of persons would now be free instead of being fettered by Soviet communism.

Space here does not permit extensive citation of all the tragedies which resulted from blind refusal to heed the advice of Churchill. He warned, early in 1945, of the danger to freedom in Europe, if the Soviet forces were permitted to occupy the eastern and central parts of that continent.

On April 30, 1945, he sent a telegram to President Truman, as follows: "There can be little doubt that the liberation of Prague and as much as possible of the territory of western Czechoslovakia by your forces, might make the whole difference to the post-war situation in Czechoslovakia and might well influence that in nearby countries. On the other hand, if the Western Allies play no significant part in Czechoslovakian liberation, that country may well go the way of Yugoslavia."

Prior to that by almost a month, Churchill cabled Roosevelt urging that American forces go as far east as possible. The British chiefs of staff recommended that Eisenhower be directed to take Berlin. They also urged that the American Third Army, under command of General George Patton, occupy Prague and all of Czechoslovakia that it was possible to take. As late as April 5, 1945, Churchill sent a message to Washington: "I say quite frankly that Berlin remains of high strategic importance." Eisenhower is on record as decrying the "political advantages" to be gained by taking Prague and Berlin. He should have known that the causes of all wars are political. Military commanders are but servants of the political leaders.

Churchill said in 1945: "If our American friends had listened to appeals I made and endeavored to sustain the left wing of the great army that moved into Germany, we should have gained a great footing in the occupied territory . . . we should have been in position to deal with the Russians, better than we have been able to do now."

Churchill also protested the insensate vivisection of Germany, saying: "I must put on record my opinion that the provisional western frontier agreed upon for Poland, comprising one quarter of the arable land of Germany, is not a good augury for the future." That was done at Yalta, where Alger Hiss and other communist conspirators worked zealously for Soviet aims.

Referring to the perfidious Yalta agreement, Churchill said: "I must make it clear that, although on behalf of Britain I joined in the agreement, neither I nor Eden took any part in making it. It was regarded as an American affair . . . we were not consulted, but only asked to approve."

A regard for truth and accuracy, and for the histories of this and later generations, is an obligation to record that General Eisenhower and some others who in superlative-studded eulogies emphasized the statesmanship, wisdom and vision of Winston Churchill, actually rejected his advice and warnings as herein cited. Had they followed his earnest pleadings in the culminating weeks of World War II, central Europe would not now be occupied by aggressive communist forces. This indisputable fact was conspicuously missing in the many tributes to the late Sir Winston Churchill.

As was noted in foregoing paragraphs, the advice and even the earnest pleadings of Churchill for the American forces to occupy the major portion of what was to again be called "Czechoslovakia" — also Prague and Berlin — was as wasted words. Franklin Roosevelt had magnanimously given an immense part of Germany to Poland, he contrived to send Eduard Benes to Moscow in December 1944, where Benes sold his former home land and people to the conniving Josif Stalin.

While General George Patton's forces were practically on the fringe of Prague, he was prevented by Eisenhower from occupying that city — and also Berlin, as Patton stated.

No small number of Patton's junior officers were "visitors" in Prague where they observed the bombardment and "last stand" of a scattering of Germans — it would be a mistake to speak of them as "troops".

The American officers who were "visitors" or "tourists" in Prague, related that in the forty mile drive, or less from their lines near Pilsen, the German soldiers they met tossed

their weapons into the "jeeps" or cars of the Americans. For them the war was over.

But for decades to come, probably, central Europe will be occupied by Soviet-communists who will prevent the Czechs, Slovaks or others from being free men.

This tragedy is, of course, a legacy from Franklin Roosevelt. And yet there are those who would erect monuments to immortalize him.

As a result of Roosevelt's disgraceful aid to the communist cause, millions of people have been deprived of their freedoms and their natal countries incorporated in one or other of the Soviet-communist combines. Millions of dollars are spent by our government annually to maintain a large military force in western Europe (west Germany, primarily) and the organization known as NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) came into existence as a formidable deterrent against any westward encroachment of the Soviet Union. All this was entirely avoidable had our political leaders — with Roosevelt as Imperial Wizard of the delegation — harkened to the urgent warnings of such as Churchill and a few forthright members of the Senate and House who vigorously opposed the pro-Soviet policies of the President.

To this day there are those who refuse to admit these tremendous aids to Soviet aims. One of the effective ways to slow the westward advance of the communist cancer has been to withhold and forbid trade in so-called strategic materials between the United States and Russia. Actually there is little we can export to the communist countries that is not "strategic" material.

Not long ago our government sharply protested a contract signed by firms in West Germany to supply the Soviet with some millions of dollars worth of iron pipe to carry oil from Russian sources into eastern European countries. On pressure from Washington, the German firms cancelled their contract. Immediately our "ally" England, contracted to supply that vitally strategic material to the Soviet. Was there stern protest from Washington against England aiding the aims of the enemy — as that iron pipe deal did? Not a whisper of disapproval from Washington.

The unofficial ambassador of the Soviet in the United States, the millionaire industrialist of Cleveland, Ohio, Cyrus Eaton and Nelson Rockefeller of New York are, reportedly,

conniving to increase commercial relations with the Soviet. And it has been reported that Henry Ford II is considering the construction of a Ford factory in Russia. If such aids to the industrial output of the communist combine is not furthering their over-all objectives — that of world communist domination — then what would it be called?

Not long ago a group of American industrialists made the trip to Moscow for talks with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Premier and Leonid Brezhnev, first secretary of the Communist Party. A certain amount of secrecy veils all details of the unprecedented pilgrimage of executives from the despised capitalist country to the fountain head of the communist cult. But this much is certain. The arrangement for the visit was initiated by the Russians

It is no secret that the Soviet is in dire need of agricultural products, also machinery and materials which will enable them to keep their industries operating. They, of course, ask for long time credits. As bait to inveigle the gullible, they hint at a token payment on the billions owing us for Lend-Lease materials, which Franklin Roosevelt and his covey of communist coalitionists contrived to get for their Soviet associates.

Reportedly Kosygin told the American trippers that "all mankind eagerly awaits the day when our countries will spend less on arms for war and more on meeting the needs of the individuals." It is reported that the comment of Kosygin evoked applause from the visiting Americans. How naive can they be, if they believe it indicates a change in Soviet policy? The arms race could end in 48 hours, except for the intransigent attitude of the Soviet with its aggressive policy against the non-communist world.

The greatest need of the individual in the vast Soviet sphere, is personal liberty. Will the Kremlin caliphs give that to the tens of millions presently in various degrees of communist serfdom?

If the Moscow moguls ordered the demolition of the Berlin Wall and the opening of all Iron Curtain borders, permitting unhampered travel for the individuals — for whom Kosygin pretended to be so concerned — we would be advancing nearer the Utopian situation between nations. Until and unless that is done, with other evidences of solicitation for the individual,

we may dismiss the lofty sounding words of the Soviet spokesmen, as typical political sophistry.

Actually the Soviet is in a suppliant position when they seek trade on long term credits. The release of the captive nations could be made a credit condition. Did any of the American business executives venture such a proposal? We may be sure they were too timorous for such forthright talk.

CHAPTER 8

Nemesis

Josif Stalin remembered the benediction and magnanimity of Franklin Roosevelt when, at Teheran, he jokingly told the Soviet sovereign, "if your troops occupy the three Baltic states, I'll not go to war with you over that."

The manner in which the White House tenant of that period approved the subjugation of nations and millions of people, to sate the territorial designs of Stalin, exceeded the misdeeds of a Nero or Julius Caesar.

With that assurance from Roosevelt, Stalin directed the commanders of his forces in the Baltic area to annex that territory and add millions of mortals to those already under Moscow's munificent thraldom.

There had been desultory fighting against the pitifully unequalled armed forces of the Baltic people, but that resistance was squelched by Moscow's practiced liquidation of dissenters.

No few Ukrainians and Russians had fled to the Baltic states with the mistaken hope that they could escape being absorbed into the Soviet combine. Those luckless people did not know that Roosevelt had invited the Moloch of Moscow to annex that part of the European continent to the Russian domain. After a period of relative calmness and the Red military machine settled on the country like a plague of vermin, an edict went forth that gaiety and amusement must prevail. It would help to dispel, in theory at least, the gloom and dangerous sullenness of the population. The "liberated ones did not love their liberators."

Hence, it was that some ten or twelve young women appeared nightly at the Palace Cafe in a Latvian city, the "amusement" center being in the basement of a mid-town building. They were supposed to lend a feminine touch to what would otherwise be a strictly masculine assembly. They were to be entertaining — to dance or drink with the uniformed members of the Red Army — if asked.

One young woman, who had been more or less ordered to join the entertainers, was known as Malvyna. No family name was mentioned. She was young, less than twenty six,

and maintained an aloofness from others in the establishment. Her tawny hair, somewhat lighter than her eyes, had natural waviness. She usually wore a silk frock of night blue which, undoubtedly, had been designed by an expensive modiste, although like the apparel of the other young women in the place, was outmoded.

The basement room, ill ventilated and shorn of any decoration, had two dozen or more tables and a parquet floor somewhat larger than a double blanket, on which performers or patrons might dance. On a rostrum back of the dancing space, a seven piece orchestra droned away dismally, the musicians realizing how hopeless it was to lift the feeling of despair that had settled like an enveloping fog on the city and its inhabitants.

Waiters of doleful mien shuffled about between the tables serving foamless beer and pale pink wine. Two young women in tawdry and inappropriate finery leaned against the bar and conversed in undertones. Four others sat at tables with the uniformed men, their faces indicating the boredom they suffered.

Malvyna, of the tawny hair and sad brown eyes, stood at the end of the bar. Her gaze swept the tables as though searching for someone. Night after night she wormed her way among the patrons, bestowing a smile on one and nodding graciously to another, but always she seemed restless. Even when dancing with one of the uniforms—a task she avoided if at all possible — her eyes were alert and seldom on the one who clasped her in his awkward arms.

The musicians ended the acrobats' accompaniment and crashed discordantly into a fanfare which ushered on the singing sextette. Six girls in bedraggled ballet costumes, who traipsed onto the parquetry and flashed the patrons six smiles of the hard and practiced kind.

Smiling was part of their act, having nothing to do with their feelings, which were of contempt for everyone of the patrons. But smile and dance they must, if they were to be in favor with their "liberators."

Their ungraceful dancing stirred one man from his lethargy. A youngish man, the insignia on his uniform collar attesting to his rank in the Red army. Perhaps, if he had not leaned forward in the strong light played on the simper-

ing sextette, he might have been unnoticed by Malvyna. Often it is on such trivialities that fate is hinged.

A startled expression shadowed Malvyna's face but was quickly followed by forced calmness. Her brows knit thoughtfully for a moment, one trembling hand steadyng her against the bar. She opened a small vanity case, touched her hair above the ears, added a coral sheen to her lips, returned the vanity case to her small hand bag and breathed deeply as if having arrived at an important decision. That man, she resolved, must die.

Until the dancers ended their routine, Malvyna wisely remained unseen. When they bowed off to no applause, she moved close beside the man with the Red star on his collar. He looked up and noticed what he must have regarded as the only inviting smile in the room. A person of discernment would deduce that the man was not familiar with the artfulness of women. His bronzed face beamed as a hand went out and fastened on her wrist. With a studied display of reluctance, she permitted herself to be urged into a chair.

"Good evening," he said.

She acknowledged the greeting in Russian.

"You speak with scarcely any accent. Are you a native here?"

"No I am from the Ukraine."

"I was there not too long ago."

"Where?" she asked.

"It doesn't matter."

"You've been here in the city for some time?" she asked.

"Four or five days." His broad hand clasped her fingers on the edge of the table. He motioned to one of the waiters. "Something to drink?"

"A glass of wine," said Malvyna.

"A bottle of wine," he told the waiter, "and the best."

Presently the waiter returned, displayed a flask to the officer, who inspected the label and nodded for the waiter to open it.

"Not bad," he grunted, after sipping the wine. "Must get a dozen bottles to take with me when I leave."

"You expect to leave soon?" Malvyna endeavored to make her question quite indifferent.

His shoulders lifted in a vague shrug. "Not for some days unless . . ."

"Unless what?"

"Things move swiftly. One never knows what may happen tomorrow."

"Quite so. If we but knew what the tomorrows will bring." There was significance in her quiet tones, but the man failed to notice it.

He was of average build, smooth shaven and not too well washed, a failing of his compatriots. Malvyna studied his face intently from under demurely lowered lashes. It was a hard and cruel face. The eyes were of granite shade and equally as hard. His mouth and jaw reminded her of a bulldog. When his lips were parted in what he regarded as a smile, he disclosed large teeth, glimmering with gold fillings. His hair was trimmed to shoebrush appearance in front, tapering to bare scalp above the ears and the back of the neck. The features of the man were stamped indelibly in her mind. Even the imperious tone of his voice had recorded itself in her memory.

The scene flashed swiftly through Malvyna's mind. Evening! The square surrounding the soldiers' monument in her home town. A town shattered by aerial and artillery fire. The acrid odour of spent powder — the nauseating stench of dead horses and the bodies of men, women and children decaying in the cellars of the bombed and burned buildings . . . the pounding of a rifle butt on the door of her home — this man's face framed in the doorway. His demand that she and her husband come forth. Sasha had been ill—wounded in the winter fighting. He and his fellow patriots, called "partisans" by these wearers of the Red star, had battled desperately and hopelessly against the Moscow murderers, as they called them.

Sasha and others marched to the square. It was announced that one of the Red star wearers had been shot by a sniper — so ten must pay the penalty. Sasha and nine others lined up before a firing squad.

Malvyna recalled the agonized pleas of wives, mothers, children and sweethearts . . . the insolent barking of this man . . . the command to fire . . . Sasha and his fellow victims prone on the ground. Most of all, she remembered her oath to

the God she worshipped. That she would find this man and make him pay. The days of searching, here and there, scanning faces. Now he sits opposite her, this murderer, little guessing that she will be his executioner.

"You're not drinking," he was saying.

She forced a smile, raised her glass and sipped from it. The wine took the dryness from her throat. She permitted him to talk. He was impressed with his own voice and opinions — they being largely the opinions of the omniscient ones who ruled him.

"Cigarette?" opening a silver case and extending it to her.

"Thanks." She then accepted a light from him.

Her eyes rested on the cigarette case. Observing her interest, a nonchalant gesture of his hand pushed it across the table to her. The inscription on it was "S from M". For some seconds she dared not raise her eyes to his. The hate and fury in them might thwart her jealously guarded scheme for his extermination. A finger rested on the engraved letters. "Your name, I suppose is . . .

"Vladimir Pantisch."

"Then these initials are not . . ."

"No, no. Something I picked up in a shop," the last appended rather lamely.

Reverently her fingers touched those engraved letters, remembering the day she gave the case to Sasha. It was on their second wedding anniversary. Now he lies in a rudely marked grave and this man lies to her. His knee rubbed against her's under the table. She did not withdraw from contact with him. He was, unconsciously, playing into her hands. His very touch chilled her flesh, but, with masculine conceit he believed she was mildly thrilled by his advances.

Having partaken generously of the wine, the man was now amorously inclined. His hand stroked Malvyna's arm, clamped tightly on her knee and occassionally brushed her thigh. To all of which Malvyna chided him — not too much nor too little. She did not want to lessen his desire for her. That desire must be stimulated and made to serve her end — which, with grim humor she told herself — would be his end.

"Not tonight," she replied for the fourth time to his insistent demands.

He repeated the hoary axiom, "there's no time like the present."

"Isn't there another — something about anticipation?"

"With me it's now or never," a hand slapping sharply on the table. He stood up. "Come, let's go."

She remained in her chair confident of herself now.

A gesture motioned him back to his seat.

"You are here tomorrow night?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Good. Then come home with me tomorrow night. We meet here earlier in the evening. That's agreed?" holding out her hand to him.

He mumbled his displeasure at the postponement of what he hoped would be pleasant hours with her, but nodded his agreement and they set a time of meeting.

When the man had stomped up a flight of stairs to the street, Malvyna took her wrap and left the place. The street was in stygian darkness, not a glimmer of light from the buildings on either side. Another stringent decree of the unwelcome visitors. Added to that was the debris — shattered trees, bricks, stones and paving blocks that obstructed the foot pavement and made walking a hazard.

Malvyna possessed a pocket flashlight, with a blue tinted bulb, as ordained by the invaders, which served to guide her steps along the deserted street. Twice she was halted by gray clad soldiers who flashed their electric lamps in her face and demanded to see her permit to be out after curfew hours. Being satisfied with her identification she was permitted to go on her way.

Inside her room she made certain the window covering was in place before turning on the single electric light. Here, alone and safe, she began to tremble. Every fibre of her body tingled with consuming hate for the man who had robbed her of husband, home and what measure of happiness life promised her. She sank into a wide chair and closed her eyes, yet always seeing that hateful face.

But only until tomorrow. The vow she had made over the body of her murdered husband, would be kept.

Perhaps it was a profanation of all that was sacred for her to make such a vow. But did not judges pronounce sentences

on men guilty of less heinous crimes? No, she reasoned, it was not revenge she sought, but justice.

True, the judges, who meted out sentences on murderers, are the constituted authorities. But who gives them that right? Other men, or in a constituted republic, the people delegate that power to the pronouncers of sentences. But now the people are powerless—criminals are able to elude punishment. Therefore, she reasoned, her vow to impose a penalty fitting the crime of this man was justified.

Far into the night she reasoned with herself and finally fell asleep — though still troubled in mind. Morning brought a measure of composure to her tattered nerves. Calmly she went about the preparations for the evening's ritual. First the room must be made as cozily attractive as the meagre means at hand offered her. Some wilted flowers were taken from a vase. Going into the yard she sought other colorful blooms.

"Good morning, my dear," called Ivan Vinduska, who was working with hammer and saw at something beside the gravel path. Ivan, a round faced man, bald and of middle age, owned the house with pretty flower beds decorating the front yard. Although Malvyna had been his tenant for only a short while, they were good friends. She called him "you old darling" and he greeted her with "my dear" which amused his wife, a cheery little wren, who, undoubtedly, had been pretty in her youth.

"Morning, you old darling," said Malvyna. "I was going to steal some flowers for my room — if your back had been turned."

"Then I turn it — see," laughing pleasantly and resuming his pounding.

"What are you building, or digging?" peering over his shoulder at a large hole in the ground.

"I'm tired of carrying water for the house — half a kilometer and paying for it besides. Years ago we used this well, it is very deep—fifteen meters or more and had good water before those Reds poisoned all the wells."

"And burst the city reservoirs with their bombing", added Malvyna.

"Just so. Now I have to burden my back with a pole and two pails—bringing water for my flowers from way down the

road." He spat on the ground, as though in resentment of those who brought all the extra work on him. "So I open the old well and maybe get someone to help me clean it. Then I save many coppers I pay for water — also many steps and my temper."

He was fortunate, thought Malvyna, that his losses had not been greater in the back and forth battle for the city. The Reds had destroyed many buildings, wrecked the public services, defiled wells and plundered shamelessly.

"Ivan, darling, I must pay my rent for another month." Opening a purse Malvyna took out some notes.

"No, no, it's not due until—"

"Tut, tut. I wish to pay while I have it."

"Sure you won't need the money in the meantime?" His hand held away and refusing to accept the money.

"Suppose something happens and I'm not able to pay later? I may be gone or — anything's possible, you know." She pressed the money in his hand.

"If you must," nodding his shiny head. "But if you should need it —"

"I'll not need it, thanks, Now I'll steal the flowers," as he grinned and resumed his labors.

Back in the house Malvyna put aside the cheerful attitude. She could not tell Ivan that tomorrow she would not be living. That was part of her resolve. There seemed to be no alternative. She knew the terrible reprisals that were imposed on the local people when one of the Reds in uniform came to an untimely end. There must be none besides herself to take the penalty. Then also, with her vow fulfilled — what was there to live for? She and Sasha had beautiful dreams of the future, but now they were shattered as the day-dreams of childhood.

The flowers were arranged tastefully in a vase — some being twisted around an icon on the wall. She stood gazing at the Icon — Madonna and Child. A silent prayer formed in her mind. A supplication for mercy, if what she purposed doing was so unforgivable. A prayer of contrition for a sin not yet committed. She wished it could be otherwise — that some miracle would happen before nightfall which would make her course unnecessary. Persons were dashed into eternity daily by motor car accidents, railway and aeroplane

crashes. If an all-seeing Providence would inflict that punishment on the officer, then her prayer would be of thanksgiving instead of contrition. But the age of miracles, she felt, had long since passed.

Although never having practiced subtleties of a Cyprian before, her innate feminine knowledge indicated the manner in which to bring the uniformed criminal completely under her influence. When he arrived, no doubt he would relax the caution he might have among these conquered but not cowed people.

The wide leather belt, to which was attached his pistol, would be removed. She pushed a chair far from the bed, on which he must drop his things. Possibly he would hang them on the peg back of the door. So much the better. Her handbag would be laid here on the sofa — just so. The little cabinet in which was the short pistol Sasha had given her, was but a few inches away. She rehearsed the move of getting it with the light turned out. Yes, it was quite simple. But the finger must not tremble. The safety catch was pushed forward — not a split second to be lost. Everything in readiness.

The noise of a shot would undoubtedly waken Ivan and his wife. But before they could rap on her door, she would have given the man a second shot — the coup-de-grace, then turn the pistol on herself. She regretted causing bother for Ivan and his wife. They had been so kind to her. But the rent was paid for another month and the note she had written would be found on the table. It explained everything and asked their forgiveness.

While dressing after her evening meal she even forced herself to hum a cheery song. Her hair was done in a becoming style and the really fine perfume she had hoarded these many months was daubed on the lobe of her ears, across the front of her frock and on her best handkerchief. Once more she paused before the Icon, her head shaking slowly, as though doubtful if her prayer would receive attention. So many were imploring intercession and help from the All Highest — and she was so insignificant.

On the way to the Palace Cafe she observed placards stuck here and there, telling the people they need have no fear. The "Marshal" had declared this a liberated land and it would

be safeguarded from outside aggression. But who, thought Malvyna would save them from their liberators?

A tall blonde girl, one of the entertaining personnel, greeted her as she entered the Palace Cafe. "You're looking especially bright this evening. Dressed for a rendezvous — yes?"

"Perhaps," shrugged Malvyna vaguely.

"One of those — those" hesitating whether to use the epithet usually applied to the Red rabble.

"Huh!" sniffed the blonde. "I wouldn't want to be found dead with one of them."

"I don't particularly want to either, but —" The sentence was left unfinished. The girl could think what she liked.

The glare of the lights, the stuffiness of the room, the musicians tuning their instruments and the banal chatter of the other young women, could be endured for another and last time thought Malvyna.

Presently the officer entered. He poised on the steps leading down to the tables and the parquet floor. Then he caught sight of Malvyna. He seated himself at a table toward the rear. At his request a waiter brought a bottle of wine.

During the first part of the entertainment program, as though without prearrangement, Malvyna came beside the man's table. He motioned her to a chair without the courtesy of arising or removing his cap. His appraising glance covered her, from the ankles to the tawny hair and sad brown eyes.

The waiter brought another glass and filled it for Malvyna. She drank all of it. A little wine would steady her nerves and hands — only a little. The man's eyes swept over her hungerily, noting her lips, her arms, her breasts and the forced sparkle of her eyes. His hand closed over her's on the table.

His interest in the performers on the noisy floor was negligible. He saw and wanted only this desirable person sharing his table. Soon he called the waiter, paid the bill and leaned toward Malvyna. "I'll wait for you by the door — outside."

"Very well," she nodded.

Now she was amazingly calm — afraid of nothing. Perhaps it was because she had looked down the long lane into eternity and saw everything clearly. There was the feeling of having

made the best of the short span of life that had been allotted her. That at the end she had been permitted to inflict just punishment on one of the world's arch criminals.

She flashed her blue light on his uniform at the street entrance. Coming from within, it was impossible to distinguish anything in the blackness outside.

"I have an auto here" he said. "Do we go far?"

"Quite a little way. But do you think it discreet for your car to be waiting at my place?"

"Why not?" he asked tersely "I'll not be there long and —"

"Oh, I see. Perhaps it doesn't matter. Come." She got in the car. "I'll show you the way."

The pale glow of the car's headlights — dimmed almost to nothingness, picked out obstructions along the road, around which he guided the vehicle. At the end of a narrow lane she told him to stop.

"If you go farther, you can't turn around. We'll walk from here," she said.

He switched off the lights making the night blacker than it was before. His heavy boots echoed the length of the lane, in the way his comrades sounded their approach across the continent.

"Wait here," she said, turning into a gravel path. "I'll go ahead and see if everything's all right, then you follow as quietly as you can. I have neighbors, you understand and —"

"Certainly. I understand."

"I'll be further there in the doorway. You'll be able to see my little blue light. Come to it."

"Good"

The dark blue glow focused on the ground — made a circular trail around flower beds, a giant cactus and a wooden bench. She fitted a key in her door, opened it and standing inside, directed the little blue bulb toward the man.

His heels clopped twice on the pavement, crunched the strip of gravel, then there was a swishing sound as of someone striding through bushes.

"The fool is tromping over Ivan's flower beds," thought Malvyna and added another reason for hating him.

There came a splintering sound — followed by a gutteral oath, then breathless silence. Malvyna waited some seconds before the blue tracery of her light moved toward the gate.

Suddenly it halted. She uttered a throaty cry and the glowing light like a drunken firefly darted toward the house.

"Ivan—quickly," rapping on his door

Presently his head appeared through an amber lighted crack in the doorway.

"Something terrible," she gasped. "A man stumbled through that rail — fell into your well."

"Jesus, Mary and Joseph," he exclaimed. "A — a friend of your's?"

"God — no. One of those — those —"

"Ah, so," his tone greatly relieved. "One of those devils. Don't let it worry you, my dear," patting her shoulder gently. "It really doesn't matter — the water was already polluted. Goodnight."

Malvyna entered her room — raised her eyes to the icon, her fingers tearing into small pieces, a note she took from the table.

CHAPTER 9

Roosevelt's Aid for Stalin's Aims

"I would like to see the border of Poland moved further to the west, even to the Oder River." — Franklin Roosevelt, Teheran, Dec. 1, 1943.

The vivisection of Germany after the major military operations of World War II subsided, was one of the most ruthless, senseless, politically motivated atrocities that was committed during and immediately after the so-called "ending" of the war in Europe.

The indisputable records show that the armistice plans specifically mention that in the re-establishment of national borders in Europe, those of Germany would be those of December 31, 1937. But the zealots for communism and the aims of Stalin — those collusionists in the Roosevelt entourage, contrived to cede vast areas of eastern and central Europe to the insatiable demands of the Kremlin mogul.

The magnitude of the expulsion of millions of people from their homes and homeland — depriving them of all their possessions and driving them like cattle into alien lands, — has not been driven into the consciousness of the American people, to this day. The establishment of what is erroneously called the German Democratic Republic, is neither German, democratic or a republic. It is a vassal colony of the Soviet.

Only a few days before Nikita Khrushchev was purged from his post as Soviet premier, Leonid Brezhnev, his successor, addressed an audience in East Berlin. It was in connection with an anniversary of the establishment of the mis-named republic. "Although those in the west may not like to hear it," he said, "we repeat and shall continue to repeat that there is no more acute problem than a settlement of the remaining conflicts of World War II, with the assurance of peace and security for East Germany." On the same theme he said in Dresden the next day, that Moscow had determined to put in order the relations between Berlin and West Germany, including also the so-called German Democratic Republic.

What Brezhnev was endeavoring to say had been said many times before—that Moscow would make a peace treaty with their puppet, vassal colony, misnamed a republic and perhaps attempt more blockades or interference with traffic from the west into Berlin.

Some of the admirers of the late President Kennedy should be reminded of his words in January, 1961. He said: "We must never permit Berlin to fall under communist influence. We are defending the freedom of Paris and New York when we stand up for the freedom of Berlin. A strong stand on Berlin and a strong American policy vis-a-vis Moscow, are two essential elements needed to restore the unity of Germany."

Quite so. But can it be that the Soviet premier is convinced there will never be a "strong American policy vis-a-vis Moscow?" A moot question. Those who carp at the writers, statesmen and a few unintimidated persons who demand an end to the communist encroachments in Europe, insist that we "forget" about the fate of some ten millions—or perhaps it is nearer 19 million who were driven from their homes and homelands. In other words that we do not maintain a "strong American policy vis-a-vis Moscow."

Where have we displayed a "strong American policy vis-a-vis Moscow?" Let the defenders of our nebulous foreign policy cite a single occasion when we presented a determined position against the Soviet. Earlier herein is documented the "agreement" to which General Eisenhower affixed his signature, and which the Soviet used as their authority to forcibly deport German technicians, scientists and laborers from Berlin and East Germany—to the mecca of the communist moguls in Russia.

Then later came the "Berlin Blockade". For many months and at a cost of billions of dollars—and 72 lives—we kept transport planes carrying provisions and even coal to that communist encircled city. Let the record show also that our knowledgeable military commanders there at the time stated there was no necessity for that "blockade?" We had an agreement with the Soviet for "unlimited" access to Berlin on the surface roads, and, as one of our generals asserted at the time, "the Russians would not have dared to halt our armoured vehicles which we should have used to keep the highways open."

Then there was the building of the Berlin Wall. As Barry Goldwater said at the time: "We should have battered down the very first road blocks the Soviet put there. They would not have resisted." They bluffed and our timid tillies in the Pentagon permitted our military commanders to stand idly by—with no "strong American policy" being displayed.

The shameful irony of that beginning of the Berlin Wall is that the Soviet expected the Americans to use the necessary force to keep the roadways open. The Vopos (Volks Police) did not have ammunition in their guns that morning. There would have been no "untoward incident" to trigger any military action. The East German Vopos — as has since been verified, — were ordered to make an orderly "retreat" if the Americans drove their tanks over the first blocks or left one or more of their military vehicles "stalled" on the border-line between East and West Berlin. The Vopos were to withdraw to their administration building, nearly a mile from the East-West border. The Americans would have had no reason to move that far into the "enemy" territory.

But no. The great brains and strategists of the Pentagon who have consistently found it best *not* to show a "strong American policy vis-a-vis Moscow" permitted the first blocks of the Berlin Wall to be put in the roadway. The tragedies which have followed that show of timidity by our policy makers — the many lives lost, the multiple "incidents" that have been recorded since that 13th day of August 1961 when the communists began building the "Wall" — is irrefutable proof that we have no "strong American policy vis-a-vis" Moscow. There is no indication we will have unless there is a thorough purging of those elements in our State Department to which attention has been directed earlier herein.

Germany's unlawful division is a complete disregard for the right of a people for self determination. More than 100 million Europeans are living under foreign rule and are deprived of the freedom to which they are entitled. It is true that the war, putting an end to Hitler's rule, is a thing of the past, but as yet it has not been possible to establish real peace in Europe.

All history does not record any greater crime than that of the expulsion of some 19 million or more persons from

their homes and home lands. Regardless of all efforts on the part of the apologists for Roosevelt's "errors" when dealing with Stalin, the bald truth is that the Soviet subservient coterie surrounding Roosevelt at the conferences with the Moscow moloch, never gave the matter more than a casual thought.

At Stalin's request Roosevelt magnanimously ceded to Poland hundreds of square miles of Pomerania and other parts of Germany. Lands that had been in possession of the people whose ancestors were there before Columbus discovered America. The wanton brutality of that expulsion is unequalled in the annals of the western world. When the advance units of the Red Army moved into a community the terrified people who had horse drawn vehicles put a few possessions in their wagons and hoped to find safety — they knew not where.

Few of the women who failed to get into one of the westward going vehicles, escaped being raped — perhaps many times. When their husbands, fathers or brothers endeavored to protect them from such outrages they were shot. It is recorded that in the town and surroundings of Lauenburg some of the most horrible crimes were committed. With the mistaken hope that they would find safety in the parish houses of the Catholic and Protestant ministers, many crowded into those houses, only to be subjected to outrages or killed.

One woman took a heavy over-dose of sleeping pills and died. A Lauenburg lawyer shot his wife and daughter, then turned his pistol on himself. There was complete abandonment of all codes of human conduct by the brutal rabble of uniformed "conquerors" who swept across that area. An area which a munificent Franklin Roosevelt told Stalin, his accomplice in crime, could be taken in any manner to suit his wishes. The manner in which the expulsion of people and the destruction of all lives and property rivaled the ravages of Ghengis Khan and his band of oriental vandals.

More than a third of the houses in Lauenburg were wantonly destroyed. No representatives of the international press, no television cameramen or news photographer, covered that tragedy of the present era. There appears never to be an end to the "episodes" of World War II — which the Hollywood fraternity grinds out to perpetuate their antipathy for

anything German. But one of the greatest tragedies of this epoch is not brought to the attention of the civilized world.

In the vicinity of the town of Gross-Sabin an entire family was brutally murdered by the Soviet terrorists.

The 18 year old daughter whom the Red vandals attempted to rape, cut her throat and died. The mother, who tried to prevent the criminal act on her daughter, likewise had her throat slashed. The father was shot in the head, the grandmother was killed in her bed; a 12 year old daughter was stabbed to death and a nine year old daughter died the next day from the result of multiple rapings.

These are but a few of the gruesome records that have been kept to prove the brutalities of those Reds who were sent into that part of Germany which Roosevelt graciously ceded to the caliph of the Kremlin.

Many people in the United States and throughout the world are critical of the manner in which the tragical war in Vietnam has not been brought to a victorious end—with total defeat for the communist forces there. The prestige of the United States has suffered immeasurably. Nations in Europe and elsewhere that have relied on the United States for valuable aid in the event of any aggression against their country are now re-examining their position.

In the well-known *Readers Digest* issue of August, 1964, (nearly seven years ago) is an article by a prominent American entitled "Needed in Vietnam: The Will to Win."

The author says, in part: "in this war we have poured more than a billion dollars and have lost the lives of 230 American soldiers. We have committed our prestige as a great power. And where have these efforts and sacrifices brought us? Only to the prospect of a grave and irreparable defeat.

"Time and again we have demonstrated that we have no real intention of winning this war. Instead we are trying to achieve a dangerous balance of not-quite-winning and not-quite-losing. Our allies in Asia are losing faith in us. Too often they have seen us falter and renege on our decisions. An Army colonel in Thailand, who had attended West Point 20 years ago, said to me: 'The United States backed down in Laos, after brave talk that it would not tolerate a communist take-over; it has talked two ways on

Vietnam and allowed the president of that country to be murdered. It went 80 percent of the way in Cuba and then backed down.' "

The author warned of what we could expect in East Asia unless there is total victory over the communist forces. Compromise or coalition with communists invites tragedy as we have seen in Eastern and Central Europe.

The writer of that article was then a private citizen. What are the influences opposing him in both Asia and America now—that he is President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon?

The number of casualties now exceeds 40,000.

CHAPTER 10

Soviet Sophistry

When Chancellor Willy Brandt of the German Federal Republic went to Moscow and signed a so-called non-aggression pact or treaty with the Kremlin coterie, the liberal legion on both sides of the Atlantic hailed it as another indication that the Soviet is "mellowing." Balderdash!

All the press, news reel and television coverage of the farce was initiated by the Soviet. There can be no better proof that it was something the Soviet wanted. Apparently the communist moguls wanted a publicity and propaganda charade. For years Willy Brandt has been useful for Moscow or Walter Ulbricht, the puppet of Moscow, who carries out his instructions on how to operate the sham "republic" called East Germany.

Hence it was not surprising that Brandt permitted himself to be inveigled into playing a major role in the Kremlin's theatrics.

Lenin, the god of international communism, frankly admitted that treaties, like pie crusts, are made to be broken. The Russians and their captive satellites have a history of broken treaties and agreements.

Presented here are a few of the many they have made and broken:

(1) May 7, 1920, Soviet made treaty with independent Georgian Republic, pledging no interference in Georgian internal affairs. Feb. 11, 1921 Soviet troops invade Georgia and conquered the country with usual brutalities of murder, rape, etc.

(2) June 5, 1922, Soviet concludes "friendship" treaty with Czechoslovakia. June 20, 1945, Moscow forces Czechs to cede Carpatho-Ukraine to the Soviet Union.

(3) Sept. 27, 1928 the Soviet slave makers agree to Kellogg-Briand pact for renunciation of war. 1939-40 Soviet forces invade Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Rumania and Finland.

(4) May 5, 1934, USSR signs non-aggression pact with Poland for 10 years. Sept. 29, 1939, Russia joins with Hitler in the division of Poland.

(5) Dec. 12, 1934 USSR and Czech government sign treaty of friendship and mutual assistance. Feb. 25, 1948 Russia takes over the Czech regime and that country becomes a Soviet satellite.

(6) Aug. 21, 1937 Russia signs non-aggression pact with China. Oct. 2,

1949 the Soviet breaks pact, recognizing instead the communist regime they helped put into power.

(7) Feb. 11, 1945, at Yalta conference Soviet agreed to various postwar proposals, including the vital one that all countries should have the right to solve their own problems by free elections in a democratic manner.

The Soviet has persistently violated that agreement and slave labor conditions continue in Soviet held territory.

(8) March 10, 1947 at Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow, all agree that German prisoners of war shall be repatriated by Dec. 31, 1948. Aug. 3, 1955, the Soviet gave the West German Red Cross data and whereabouts of only 20 of the thousands of German war prisoners still held captive by the Russians.

(9) May 4 and June 20, 1949, British, French, USA and Soviet agree to joint control of Berlin, guaranteeing free access and movement into, within and out of the city. August 13, 1961 construction of the Berlin Wall begins and restrictive tactics resorted to by Russians — to this day.

(10) Oct. 19, 1956, USSR makes pledge with Japan not to interfere in Japan's internal affairs. In 1959-60 Soviet threatens Japan with possibility of nuclear attack if Japan ratifies U.S. - Japan Security Treaty.

(11) Communist satellite (Czechoslovakia) agrees, April 1956, that any American taken into custody would have immediate access with U.S. authorities. Oct. 31, 1966, American citizen — Kamaek — is jailed and no right of communication permitted with U.S. authorities — until after a secret trial convicting him is concluded.

(12) The U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee published a list of nearly 1,000 Soviet treaties that were broken by the Russians.

(13) Are we to over-look the relatively recent invasion of Czechoslovakia by Russian troops? East German, Polish and communist forces from Hungary took part in that violation of Soviet "pledges."

Hundreds and thousands are still being held in the many prisons of the Soviet colony of East Germany. Our very idealistic champions of liberty and advocates for self-determination and the "vote" for semi-civilized natives of Africa and Asia, do not find it consistent with their policies to demand the same rights for some fourteen million or more Europeans who are held in Soviet serfdom against their will.

In the so-called agreement with the Soviet at Potsdam, there is a stipulation for free elections in Germany, at which the people will determine under what government they wish to live. And that "Germany" is specifically defined as the Germany — with its borders as they were December 31, 1937. Not the divided and vivisected Germany of today.

Has there been any demand by our Washington administrations — from 1945 to 1970, that the formal peace

treaty, officially ending World War II — be held — as the political nabobs at the Potsdam conference specifically spelled out in no unmistakable words? Why are we so timorous when it comes to demanding, not requesting, that the Soviet adhere to agreements made?

The Soviet contends that "free elections" would be a manoeuvre of the West to extend its military base in central Europe. Because of the emphasis on free enterprise as opposed to the socialist inclined policies of some neighboring countries, the prosperity of west Germany has continued. For that reason they have been able to provide for the millions of refugees who have escaped from their part of Europe in the last twenty five years. In fact, West Germany has moved into a key position in world affairs. With the exception of the United States, they are the largest contributor to the defense forces of NATO. That, of course is disturbing for the Soviet. NATO was formed as a military bulwark to prevent any further westward moves of Soviet communism.

NATO — short for North Atlantic Treaty Organization — is positive proof of the monumental stupidity and moral weakness of the political leaders of the Western Allies, particularly in the final year of World War II. By the disgraceful and perfidious agreements entered into by Franklin Roosevelt — particularly at Teheran and Yalta — Soviet communism was entrenched in eastern and central Europe, in violation of often loudly voiced platitudes that the war was to "free" Germany, Austria, Poland, Czcho-Slovakia and other parts of eastern and Central Europe from the dictatorship of Hitlerism. Instead, Roosevelt agreed that Soviet communism should have a free hand and tens of millions of people were "freed" from Nazism, only to have Soviet communism imposed on them. And the latter is far more evil than the former.

Instead of demanding at the Potsdam Conference that all Russian military forces be withdrawn from Germany, also eastern and central Europe, President Truman was impressed by the Moloch of Moscow and anticipated nothing but harmonious relationship with the Soviet. Then in the book, *The Man of Independence* by Jonathan Daniels, Truman is quoted as saying: "Churchill tried to get me not to withdraw our troops from Prague (in 1945.) I told him that we were

bound by our agreement with the Russians. But had I known then, what I know now (in 1950) I would have ordered the troops to go on to the borders of Russia." Grandiose phrases, meaning precisely nothing. If Truman did not know the ways and aims of the Soviet communists, he was abysmally ignorant. Besides "our troops" were never in Prague. General George Patton's Third Army was virtually on the outskirts of Prague but forbidden to enter and keep that vital city from Soviet occupation. Our then President, Harry S. Truman, was officially the Commander in Chief of all our armed services, but apparently he had not been informed that his predecessor, in that vitally important office, had magnanimously ceded Prague and the whole of what is now called Czecho-Slovakia, to Marshal Stalin during their cordial conferences in Teheran and Yalta. There were vast other parts of the European continent which Franklin Roosevelt lavishly — and without the slightest right or authority — gave the Kremlin caliph, reference to which has already been made in these pages.

These almost incredible misdeeds of a mentally and physically deteriorating White House tenant altered the map of Europe. He imposed Soviet communist control on millions of formerly free people. It is the direct cause of all the seemingly insoluble problems with which we and the remaining free nations of the world are confronted today.

In this connection it is not inappropriate to mention also that there is no record of the Supreme Allied Commander of the Allied forces in Europe at that time displaying the common sense which we would expect to be displayed by a high-ranking first lieutenant — recently graduated from West Point.

That Supreme Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, tells the credulous people of our country that — "A natural objective beyond the Ruhr was Berlin. It was politically and psychologically important as the symbol of remaining German power. *I decided* however, that it was not the logical or most desirable objective for the Western Allies." *Crusade in Europe*, by Dwight D. Eisenhower, pg. 396.)

There is abundant evidence to sustain the assertion that Eisenhower did not "decide" that the Western Allies should not occupy Berlin and the same applies to Prague. He is

guilty of flagrant falsehood, when making such a statement. As recorded earlier in these pages, Winston Churchill sent an urgent message to Roosevelt, pointing out the importance of the Western Allies going as far across what is now Czechoslovakia, as was possible, to emphasize that it was the Western Allies and not the Soviet who "liberated" the country.

But Roosevelt had already committed himself and ceded all that vast territory, including Prague and Berlin, to the criminal in the Kremlin. Therefore, Eisenhower made no "decision" in the matter. He merely and meekly carried out the designs of Stalin — as channeled through the White House tenant.

It would not be incorrect to cite that perfidy and "no win" policy as the beginning of the furtherance of the Soviet's over-all designs for western Europe. We later witnessed the same "no win" policy when General Douglas MacArthur was not permitted to "win" the war in Korea. He charged that supposedly "secret" instructions and orders sent him during that campaign were known to the enemy before they reached him. That Korean operation was under direction of the United Nations. And who actually directs military operations of the U.N.?

In this connection, it is not inappropriate to call attention to a letter which appeared in the *Palo Alto Times*, July 21, 1970 written by Julius Epstein, one of the research professors at the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford University.

"AGREEMENT STILL VIOLATES CHARTER"

"The 25-year anniversary of the United Nations offers a fitting opportunity to remind the American people of an event which turned out to be very harmful to American interests. It took place during the San Francisco U.N. conference in 1945, but it happened, not in the Opera House, but in Mr. Molotov's suite at the Fairmount Hotel.

"There, our secretary of state, Mr. Edward Stettinius, Jr., concluded an oral agreement with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov. Stettinius yielded to Molotov's unwarranted demand that the second most important post of undersecretary of political and Security Council affairs should always go to a Soviet diplomat.

"The oral 'gentleman's agreement' negotiated by Stettinius

with Molotov and Vishinsky in 1945 and later "approved" by the Big Five in London, 1946, was, of course, the first violation of the Charter of the United Nations and has therefore never been binding. Nevertheless, with the single exception of Dr. Dragoslav Protitch, all of the U.N. undersecretaries of political and Security Council affairs, from 1946 to this very day, have been Soviet nationals.

"It was this agreement which laid the administrative foundation for the use of the United Nations Secretariat as a prime headquarters of Soviet espionage in the United States.

"The 'agreement' between Stettinius and Molotov has been kept a secret about which I learned when I was working as a foreign correspondent, accredited to the UN in New York.

"I am, however, now able to substantiate my assertion. I am referring to Trygve Lie's book *In the Cause of Peace* written after Mr. Lie was forced to resign, since he no longer commanded the sympathies of the Soviet government. He tells in his book how he was concerned with choosing his 'cabinet' the primary and exclusive duty of the secretary general and how he was suddenly approached by Mr. Vishinsky who was the first to inform him of an 'understanding' among the Big Five, according to which a Soviet national had to be appointed as assistant secretary general for political and Security Council affairs.

"Mr. Lie stated in no uncertain terms that, according to the Charter, the Big Five had no right whatsoever to arrive at any understanding regarding the distribution of the offices of assistant secretary general. Later, according to Mr. Lie, Mr. Stettinius confirmed that he had 'agreed with the Soviet delegation' in the matter.

"The unlawful 'agreement' is still in force and represents a continued violation of the UN Charter.

(Signed) "Julius Epstein"

What action will our administration take to nullify that "unlawful agreement" by which the Soviet "security council" transmits to Moscow any and all information pertinent to military decisions affecting the United States? We may be reasonably certain that our supine administration will initiate no action to end that flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter. Such action would tend to "embarrass"

the Russians and under no circumstances must we do that. At least such has been the State Department policy for years.

Why?

Since the 27th of November, 1958, when the Soviets issued their ultimatum against Free Berlin, they have tried in every way to annul the basic international agreements guaranteeing the Four Power Status to all of that city.

One of those agreements is the London Protocol of September 12, 1944; another London agreement of November 14, 1944 and two statements of June 5, 1945, which put into practice the agreements above mentioned.

On the 16th of June, 1948, the Soviets walked out of the Allied Kommandatura, which had been formed for exercising Four-Power control over Berlin.

Then on September 6, 1948, a communist mob stormed the Berlin Town Hall, which until that time had been regarded as the legitimate government building of Greater Berlin.

On the 30th of November, 1948, the Soviet set up what they were pleased to call a "Magistrate"—which officially ended the Four Power authority over Greater Berlin. Their new "City Government", illegally formed, was given official recognition by the Soviets, but, of course, was not recognized by France, Britain or the United States.

Then on the 13th day of August, 1961, the servants of the Soviet in East Berlin began erecting the Berlin Wall and net-works of barbed wire around all of what they regarded as their exclusive domain. It is to the eternal shame of our government officials in Washington that they did not permit our competent military commanders in Berlin, with the co-operation of Britain and France, to counter the communists blockade, with one of the Western powers, which would prevent the vivisection of Berlin—as it exists to this day.

We cannot forget that on June 4, 1961, the late President John F. Kennedy met with Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna for the expressed purpose of arriving at some agreements which would at least ease if not eradicate the friction and conflict of interests between the Soviet and the Western powers — particularly as they concerned Berlin and Germany.

After all the palaver and make-believe of better relations

with the communists, it was only about 70 days later that the Berlin Wall was built — without more than a wrist-slapping protest from Mr. Kennedy or any of our so-called statesmen.

There is tension in partitioned Germany and a source of tension in the heart of Europe is a threat to people everywhere. The German-Polish situation violates principles — freedom, self determination, the right of a homeland — all of which the United Nations protagonists demand for the semi-civilized parts of Asia and Africa. But this is not for the highly developed and cultured people, who were deprived of their homelands when the Soviet demanded that the communists should be entrenched in the heart of Europe.

The Eastern territories along the Oder and the Neisse rivers were assigned to Polish *administration* "pending the conclusion of a peace treaty with the whole of Germany." That is the wording of the Allied occupation powers agreement in 1945. The word "administration" must not be construed with "occupation."

The occupation powers contemplated the reunification of Germany after all-German elections were held. The Western Allies repeated that commitment in the London agreement of 1954. Unless that pledge is kept the free world will have surrendered to Soviet communism vast lands and resources, in addition to more than 17,000,000 Germans in Central Europe who live in the hope of reunion with their West German countrymen in freedom from fear.

That pledge must be kept for another important reason; to end the partition of the world, the partition of Europe must be ended. To end the partition of Europe the partition of Germany must be ended.

At the Potsdam conference, where Harry Truman and Josef Stalin were photographed as congenial friends, it was stipulated that there would be general elections in the whole of Germany at which time the people of that country would determine what government they desired. No effort was made by the United States to insist that such election be held. The Soviet did not desire it.

In July 1955, President Eisenhower, Edgar Faure of France, Anthony Eden of Britain and Marshal Nikolai of the Soviet met in Geneva. The political polemics of that

pleasant pow-wow meant precisely nothing. The Soviet simply shunted the vital issues into the discard and we heard no protest from Eisenhower, who had no small part in creating the problem of displaced persons and the generous bounties of territory and people which Franklin Roosevelt gave Stalin.

The records further reveal Eisenhower's position in this matter. In his first state of the Union message, January, 1953, he mentioned the "secret agreements" by which whole nations and peoples were brought under communist enslavement. He said: "We shall never acquiesce to the enslavement of any people in order to purchase fancied gain for ourselves. I shall ask Congress at a later date to join in an appropriate resolution making clear that this government recognizes no commitments contained in secret understandings of the past with foreign governments, which permits this kind of enslavement."

Incidentally, the political convention in Chicago, at which Eisenhower was nominated, (through skulduggery with Governor Warren of California) had as one of its lofty sounding "planks" to delude the credulous that same "pledge" of refusing to "recognize" secret agreements by which millions of people were enslaved.

There is no record of Eisenhower taking any course which was at variance with the Soviet communist policies for the continued enslavement of people, not only in their own country but in the satellite countries they "annexed" through the munificent cooperation of Franklin Roosevelt. And since Eisenhower owed everything to his benefactor, Roosevelt, we can understand his reluctance to expose the aid to Soviet aims which resulted in the present situation where communist enslavement of people continues.

There are economic factors to be considered when arbitrarily dividing territory and illegally annexing portions of it to another political entity. In the Oder-Neisse area of Germany, presently unlawfully occupied by Poland, there are approximately 83 persons per square mile.

In the Soviet controlled East Germany there are about 160 persons per square mile. And in the Federal Republic of Germany (the most highly developed part of the country) there are 222 persons per square mile.

In order to get a comprehensive idea of what the political vivisectionists have done to that part of the European continent it is necessary to cite statistics.

The German areas east of the Oder-Neisse line comprise approximately one quarter of the workable agricultural land of all Germany. Before World War II that area produced more than half of Germany's grain requirements.

It supplied about 95 percent of the country's copper, 55 percent of its zinc and 65 percent of its potash. That area produced potatoes, equal to that of France, and as much butterfat as all Denmark. Under the present Polish "occupation" only fractions of these percentages are produced, which of course has a marked lowering of the economy of the area.

Polish occupation of the Oder-Neisse area has also deprived Germany of the production of other commodities, from textiles to machinery.

The assertion that East Prussia and Pomerania were formerly owned and exploited by wealthy "Junkers" just does not check with the records. The individual land holdings of the people in those areas shows that it was an average of 250 acres per person.

The Polish-communist claim to ownership of these vast acres is without moral or legal right. It is only through the magnanimity of Franklin Roosevelt, who was currying favor with the Kremlin caliph at their various meetings, primarily at Teheran and Yalta. As recorded earlier herein, it was those aids to Soviet-communist aims on the part of Roosevelt which created the problems not only in Eastern and Central Europe but in the entire world, where their agents are laboring zealously to weaken the resistance of the West against continued depredations of the communist canaille — directed by the hierarchy of the Kremlin.

The question of where the borderline of Moscow's totalitarian brand of Communism is to be drawn cannot be a matter of indifference to the free people of the world.

Communist propaganda asserts that the German people would approve of expulsion of the Poles and Ukrainians from the Oder-Neisse territories, just as the Germans were expelled from the area in 1945. The idea is absurd. Even before 1945 those areas could have supported many more than the 10 to 12 million Germans then living there. Today

just about half that number of Poles and Ukrainians reside there. They have not begun to utilize the natural resources of the area, as has been cited earlier herein.

Poles, Germans and other people of eastern and central Europe have lived peaceably in that part of Europe for centuries. Many individuals with German first names and Slavic family names is evidence that there is no unsurmountable aversion or problems between the two peoples.

A former chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court called attention to the fact that under international law only a treaty of Peace can establish transfers of territory. He said, in part: "... the usage of the world is to consider the holding of conquered territory as a mere military occupation, until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace."

Have the executives of our several administrations in Washington demanded that World War II be officially settled by a formal peace treaty? They have not, because the Soviet communists oppose such a settlement.

The nations of the West — particularly west of the Iron Curtain and inclusive of the American continent — contribute billions of dollars annually toward the maintenance of adequate defenses. Added to that are the fantastic sums for research and development of newer and more powerful weapons of destruction. The aggregate amount would go a long way toward alleviation of the world's ills if it could be applied toward the welfare of humanity instead of producing weapons to destroy human beings and the creations of their labors.

There is but one obstacle blocking such an idealistic project. It is the world wide communist conspiracy. A large part of the world's population is held in servitude. Spokesmen for the masters of those people, prate of co-existence as the prelude to peace, with the inference that when we arrive at that period in world affairs the need for armaments will be obviated. It is essential that we know something of the communist lingo and their perversion of words to serve their ends.

Alexander Schelepin, former head of the KGB or Soviet security police, then moved to higher echelons of the communist party, defined co-existence at a meeting of the Soviet Supreme Council. "Peaceful co-existence," he said, "means

fighting politically, economically and ideologically. We would not be Marxist-Leninists if we forgot that elementary law, which is the law of the class struggle." In the same vein Lenin wrote: "Nothing does greater harm than the phrase of demonstrating the will of the people to maintain peace. All that is goody-goody day dreaming."

The record of crimes committed by direct edict of the Moscow moguls, is evidence that the Bolsheviks have never been pacifists and abide by no law of God or man. They strive for the kind of peace that obtains in a prison, with armed guards enforcing it.

This should be kept in mind when noting the rise in power of such as Alexander Schelepin. There is no crime or series of crimes he will not commit to further communist aims and liquidate those who would expose and oppose their designs.

At a bizarre murder trial in West Germany not long ago, the self-confessed murderer told of killing two persons in Munich, Germany with a silent poison pistol on direct instructions from Schelepin. The murderer had been well trained for such assassinations. After fulfilling his assignment he was decorated with the "Order of the Red Banner" — personally presented by this same Schelepin.

The murderer testified that after carrying out the liquidations in Europe, it was hinted that he might be sent to America or other countries over-seas, on similar missions.

Yet there are those who refuse to accept the fact that the peace of the world is constantly threatened by the coterie of collusionists in the Kremlin.

In this connection attention might be called to the expressed views of at least one member of the United States senate — with regard to the Soviet.

The continued presence of large numbers of US military forces in NATO — as well as in West Germany, is causing some politicians in Washington to demand their withdrawal or to greatly reduce their number. Those politicians find it easy to forget that it was Franklin Roosevelt, in co-operation with Winston Churchill, who agreed that Josef Stalin was to have "squatter's rights" in all eastern and central Europe. Did we hear any of those politicians protesting at the time, especially those who are members of Roosevelt's political party?

The people in West Germany would be justified in making it crystal clear that it was the Americans — or to be exact the American President — who created the Soviet-communist danger in Europe, especially in what was formerly the eastern part of Germany.

A senator from Louisiana, Allen J. Ellender, stated on the floor of the senate, January 24, 1970: "For ten years I have been advocating that we should remove our troops from Western Europe. It has been costing the tax payers of our nation over two billion dollars annually to hold an umbrella of military protection over our allies in that part of the world.

"There is no reason for keeping them there. It is irritating to our former allies and has the tendency of widening the breach between us and the U.S.S.R. We have been supporting Western Europe now for over 20 years. I sincerely believe it is long past time to move out of there. If protection is needed, which I doubt, the countries of that area are well able to care for themselves.

"Keeping our troops there tends to maintain the fear and suspicion that the U.S.S.R. has of us and I have no doubt that the Russians will follow suit and remove their forces from the countries of Eastern Europe. As I have often said in the past, when former President de Gaulle of France ordered us out of his country, we should then and there have left Europe.

"In my most recent visit to the U.S.S.R. in 1968, I have reported to this body that I can see no world peace unless and until we can dispel the fear and suspicion that now exists between us and the U.S.S.R. and we should make every effort to accommodate ourselves with the Russian people. That can be done without in any way embracing each others philosophy of government."

Can any more illogical, stupid and unrealistic attitude be imagined than that taken by the Senator from Louisiana?

It is quite obvious that Senator Ellender refuses to look at the record of treaty violations by the Soviet, so what good would it be to "accommodate ourselves" with the U.S.S.R.?

The Potsdam Protocol of August 1, 1945, guaranteed certain fundamental and political freedoms to the German people. These basic freedoms have been flagrantly violated

by the Soviet. There is no freedom of speech or of the press in the Soviet zone of Germany.

In 1948 — over 20 years ago, — the Soviet, in violation of "treaty agreement", began building up a so-called "police force", numbering 40,000 to 50,000 men. By 1959 those forces totaled 700,000 men. In a publication of the U.S. Department of State (No. 7259-revised Oct. 1961) it is asserted that the Soviet Union systematically and flagrantly violated the wartime and post-war agreements concluded with the Allies to govern the administration of the occupation and rehabilitation of Germany. Because the Soviet, in violation of most all agreements and "treaties" with the USA and because they maintain an excessively large army in East Germany, it is imperative that the United States keep its troops and military equipment in West Germany. That is one of the legacies left the American people by Franklin Roosevelt. The assertion that we can "trust" the Soviet is asinine, to say the least.

Senator Ellender's attention should be called to a page of the *Congressional Record* (Sept. 11, 1968) (H.8536) where he will read a true bill — an indictment of the Soviet Union for the brutal invasion and subjugation of the people in Czecho-Slovakia. It is contained in a letter of Dr. Lev Dobriansky, of Georgetown University, who is also President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Dr. Dobriansky's letter is directed to our Secretary of State, condemning the "brutal aggression of Czecho-Slovakia by the Soviet Union and its subservient communist satellites, of Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and East Germany."

The letter states, in part: "This act of naked rape and violation of a sovereign state by the powerful militaristic Soviet Russian empire is one of the latest acts of aggression and violation of other nation's rights and sovereignties

"The underlying reason for this unprovoked invasion was the fear of the Kremlin leaders—not fear of the Czecho-Slovak army numbering about 175,000 men, but fear of the ideals of freedom which threatened the shaky Russian Communist empire.

"In protesting against the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia by the Soviet Union and its allies, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is especially concerned with the effect the

invasion may have on the 45 million Ukrainian nation which neighbors Czechoslovakia.

"According to the latest reliable reports the events in Czechoslovakia spurred Soviet Russian persecution of the Ukrainian people, especially persecution of the Ukrainian intellectual elite — writers, poets, literary critics, professors, scientists and the like.

"The Russian communist invasion of Czechoslovakia has placed the Ukrainian national minority in eastern Slovakia at the mercy of Russian communism. There are some 150,000 Ukrainians in eastern Slovakia who have been allowed by the Dubcek government the free development of their national culture and traditions and above all, their religious life. The Ukrainian Rite Catholic Church was officially restored last year by the Prague government and some 125,000 Ukrainian Rite Catholics were allowed to practice their own traditional religion in freedom, under their spiritual leader, Bishop Vaskl Hopo, who spent 13 years in Communist jails under the Stalinist rule of Antonin Novotny. These new-gained freedoms may be curtailed or totally eradicated by the Russian Communist totalitarians.

"The shameless invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union demonstrates once again the undeniable truth that the Soviet Union is the continuation of the old Czarist empire. Communist ideology serves only as a cover for Russian imperialism and colonialism. The myth propagated by some in our government that 'Russian Communism has mellowed' has become an indefensible farce, in view of the aggressive designs of Communist Russia, toward other Communist states.

"Therefore the Ukrainian Congress Committee suggests the following steps: Immediate suspension of diplomatic relations with the USSR and its puppet governments of Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. Immediate convocation of the NATO Allies for the purpose of revising its obsolete policies to meet the new Russian threat to Western Europe. Immediate and unstinted support of the Captive Nations, held in bondage by the Soviet Union, who will prove to be the surest and most dependable allies of the United States. Our policy of not 'inconveniencing the Russians' which was followed by the rest of the free world, has encouraged the Kremlin mili-

tarists and totalitarians to bolder acts of aggression and provocation.

"We sincerely hope that the death of freedom in Czechoslovakia and the occupation of that country by Soviet and other communist troops will serve as a severe lesson to all who thought that Communist Russia under the Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership is not an enemy of the civilized world."

Despite the undeniable proof of Soviet-communist aggression and their openly declared objective to communize the Western World, by military means if necessary, we have such persons as Senator Ellender of Louisiana urging that the United States withdraw its troops from Europe — diminish our part in the NATO operations and, in other words, invite the Soviet to occupy and hold illegally, the vast areas on that continent which Franklin Roosevelt so generously ceded to Josef Stalin.

The supposition of Senator Ellender that the Soviet communists will "withdraw" their military forces from East Germany and other parts of eastern and central Europe if we take the initiative and bring our forces home from Europe just does not make sense. It should not be necessary for us to have a sizable military force in Europe. Who is to blame for the threat to all western Europe by the Soviet communist military machine? Franklin D. Roosevelt, who with the concurrence of the pro-Russian contingent then infesting the State Department and other bureaus of our administration, refused to see no evil, think no evil of the "peace loving" Soviet. It is not inappropriate that we inject here, some words of the deposed Nikita Khrushchev, uttered June 1, 1961 at the Kremlin.

"Even if all the countries of the world voted with complete unanimity for a decision which runs counter to the interests of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union would not accept that decision and, on the basis of her strength, defend her rights. We possess something which gives us that power."

In other words "we shall conquer. We may take what we wish and only the moralists and weaklings of the west will venture to oppose us."

The people of the Ukraine, more than many others, have suffered the tortures of hell under the Soviet communist oppression. Escapees from the slave camps in Siberia — and they are few in number — report that by far the greater

percentage of the prisoners are Ukrainians. The slave camp at Kolyma, had at one time an estimated 1,100,000, the vast majority of them being Ukrainians. Later reports from that same hell-hole in Siberia, puts the number of inmates at 2,800,000.

In the year 1954 the Ukrainians at Kolyma endeavored to get a message to the United Nations. Little did they realize that the United Nations is but another "front" of the Soviet communists. One of the messages was sent through the international postal facilities, the other was found in possession of a Ukrainian prisoner. Needless to say, he was condemned to death and the sentence carried out promptly.

In keeping with the repeatedly expressed objective of the Soviet, the campaign against religion and the clergy continues unabated. The Orthodox churches were plundered and everything of intrinsic value stolen, and the buildings destroyed or converted to other uses. The priests, bishops and others connected with the religious instruction were either murdered or sent to lingering death in Siberia. There were even special concentration camps for those of the clergy.

Not content with the liquidation of whole communities by machine guns the Bolsheviks initiated an epidemic of typhus (typhoid fever) which took toll of thousands. The dead were gathered in huge piles, drenched with inflammable liquid and burned. There is no record of such purges being halted at the pleadings of concerned persons or organizations of the Western world.

When the NKVD — or so-called Secret Police — invaded villages or towns, they invariably rounded up the young women and girls for sex orgies at which the young women were violated and infested with venereal disease. One young woman in the city of Lopatyn sobbed her story of being raped by fifty of the half drunken Russians. Another practice of the brutes was to blindfold a young woman and then subject her to multiple rapings until she was half dead. Then the unfortunate victim might be tossed out into a river or lake where she quickly drowned.

Case histories of such atrocities have been compiled by the Ukrainian organizations and could be presented to the proper committee of the United Nations. But to what purpose? With Soviet-communist influence so obvious in the UN — no action would be taken.

More Soviet Sophistry

The Soviet communists garnered generous publicity when, on August 12, 1970, West Germany's Chancellor, Willy Brandt—with great fanfare—signed in Berlin what purports to be a non-aggression pact with the Soviet. The fact that for days in advance the Soviet press services stressed this as a step toward easing tensions in Europe and the world, was palpable proof that the whole affair was being staged for the benefit of the Soviet. Undoubtedly it would prove to be another obstacle in the legal and moral adjustment of Europe's political and economic problems.

When Brandt put his signature on the so-called treaty he is said to have observed: "Tomorrow, August 13, will be nine years since construction started on the Berlin Wall. I confidently hope that we have now made a beginning so that people will no longer have to die on barbed wire. And that one day the division of our nation will be overcome."

Brandt was Mayor of West Berlin when the communist puppets of the Soviet built the Berlin Wall. He says the Americans did nothing to prevent that violation of agreements between the Four Powers — USA, France, Britain and the Soviet for free access of all Berliners to all parts of the city. This refusal of the Americans to call the bluff of the Soviet on that morning of August 13, 1961, left a lasting impression on him, said Brandt. And well he might make that assertion. It was a tragic, unforgivable lack of common sense and another graphic and costly truckling to the demands of the communist puppets of East Berlin.

This has been cited before in these pages. The end results of that refusal on the part of the U.S. to take a positive stand against communist aggression — on that morning of August 13, 1961 — will haunt us for years unless we take positive action to demolish that wall. However, we are not informed of any concessions Brandt demanded of the Soviet when signing that worthless "treaty" of "non-aggression". Treaties and pacts with the Soviet — as documented herein and as stated officially by our State Department — have no meaning whatsoever if it is in their interest to break them.

Press dispatches inform us that the majority leader of our Senate, the Democrat Mike Mansfield (Mont.), when referring to the Soviet-German "pact", said: "this makes the presence of large numbers of U.S. soldiers in Europe 'anachronistic' and the money spent to keep them there is a needlessly excessive expenditure."

The Kremlin caliphs must have chortled with glee — perhaps even burst into loud songs of praise for their own successful strategy. For the entire and the sole purpose of the altogether worthless "pact" was to induce the United States to lessen our defense in Europe. Has there been any announcement that the Soviet has reduced by half a million men or more the so-called "police" force in the illegally held areas presently called "East Germany"? They have not. For years the Soviet has schemed in every way possible to reduce the military forces in Western Europe which are visible evidence that we and the governments allied with us in NATO — do not trust the Soviet. As plainly and rightly stated, the forces of NATO are necessary as a deterrent and road-block, so to speak, against further westward incursions of Soviet communism. So let us have no more stupid assertions from politicians. Many of them still refuse to admit that the present deplorable world situation was caused entirely by Roosevelt's furtherance of Soviet aspirations, particularly in Europe. Let the record show, also, that it was General Dwight D. Eisenhower who was the first chief executive of the NATO organization. A military bulwark which is, quite rightly, intended as a deterrent to Soviet-communist expansion and advance westward on that continent. NATO is visible proof that Dwight D. Eisenhower, as Supreme Allied Commander of the expeditionary forces in Europe, refused the advice of such military men as General George Patton and others — to stem the Soviet moves to the "west" when he had the forces and materiel to do so. As noted earlier herein, our then President, Harry Truman, went on record as saying — in 1950 — "had I known then (in 1945) what I know now, I would have sent our forces on to the borders of Russia." Why didn't he know the facts in 1945?

General Eisenhower, the politician and not the military commander whom we needed at that time, is not on record as opposing any of the fantastic demands of the Soviet com-

munists. As recorded earlier herein, Eisenhower even signed an order permitting the Soviet to kidnap German civilians and send them to the Soviet—especially technicians and scientists.

We may expect that certain members of Congress — in both the Senate and the House — will latch onto this charade performance of the Soviet with Willy Brandt and strive to seriously weaken the defenses of Western Europe by bringing back an unusually large contingent of our forces presently in western Europe. And what about the territorial borders of Germany — which have not as yet been established by a peace treaty — officially ending World War II?

Already the Soviet has made more than oblique reference to the vast areas of German territory which is presently occupied by either Polish or other displaced persons. There will be much discussion about the "Oder-Neisse Line" as the new "frontier" of Germany or some subdivision of Germany — if the Soviet designs are carried out.

Neither the river called the Oder nor the river called the Neisse makes sense as a border. This river system goes right through half a dozen cities and a number of smaller towns. To these communities, the Oder-Neisse Line represents a partitioning that antedates by 16 years the wall the Communists built in August 1961 to partition the city of Berlin.

More accurately, the largest of these half-dozen cities, Stettin would have been partitioned by the river — had not the line been bent at this point in Poland's favor. So today the old Hanseatic city, once world-known as German's biggest harbor on the Baltic, is called by its occupiers Szczecin. But it remains Stettin or at least Stettin/Szczecin, on maps of Europe that are printed in the free world. An international conference of geographers agreed after the war that the German place names east of the Oder-Neisse Line are to be retained pending a peace settlement.

Some 90 miles upstream is the old town of Kustrun. Its suburb of Kietz is on the west bank of the partitioning river and therefore is part of the Soviet zone of Germany; across the river, the remainder of the city, under Polish administration, is called, Kostrzyn.

Perhaps none of the cities of the Oder-Neisse feels the effects of the arbitrary partitioning more than Frankfurt-on-

the Oder. In free western Germany, Frankfurt-on-the-Main has become one of the Federal Republic's most thriving and progressive cities. In unfree Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, however, life seems to have stagnated. The bridge across the Oder at this point leads from the Communist-controlled part of Germany to Communist controlled Poland.

The span was once part of a main artery between Berlin and Warsaw. Today the bridge is little used. For who travels nowadays from Germany's old capital to the capital of Poland? The Oder-Neisse Line not only separates cities and peoples, it isolates East from West.

Farther to the south the Oder bends toward the east; now the border cuts right through Brandenburg and then slices off the western tip of Silesia. It partitions the old provincial town of Guben. And it cuts through Gorlitz; the German side remains Gorlitz and the other side is known to the Poles as Zgorzelec. Another of the partitioned communities is the town of Forst, 30 miles south of Guben. As for the town of Zittau, the Oder-Neisse Line left it intact — except for the soft coal pits from which a large part of the community made its living. So runs, city by divided city and town by partitioned town, the line that the Communist propaganda calls a "peace frontier."

This is not a matter of a people's refusal to make atonement; the situation is, rather, that a people is simply unable to surrender a part of itself. The German eastern territories are part of the past which forms the German present. History, literature, nearly every subject taught in schools around the world has some of its roots deep in the German lands of the East.

Both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt were astonished — and said so at a conference at Yalta — when they first heard the Soviet assertion that Germany's eastern territories were historically Polish.

It has been related and not denied by any of the Soviet spokesmen, that at Yalta in February, 1945, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin were discussing the provisional eastern frontiers of Poland. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov suggested agreement on the "return to Poland of her ancient frontiers in East Prussia and on the Oder."

Roosevelt asked how long it had been since those lands were Polish?

Molotov replied, very long ago but they had once been Polish. Roosevelt said, laughingly, to Churchill: "Perhaps you British would want us back?"

Churchill's reply was that, "you might be as indigestible for us as it might be for the Poles if they took too much German territory." Prime Minister Stalin then withdrew the Soviet proposal. It was only since then, that the Soviet-communists have revived the outrageous demand.

The Western Allies, to their eternal shame, declined to halt the spreading of Communism and Communist demands during the final months of World War II. There is printed testimony of one member of the Potsdam conference, relative to the Polish and Soviet territorial demands. That part of the discussions referred to the post-war Polish-German relations, and the frontiers:

"To remove an excuse for Poland or the Soviet Union to claim that the line had been established or that there was any promise to support a particular line, the Potsdam Protocol declared: The three heads of government reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontiers of Poland should await a peace settlement. In the light of this history it is difficult to credit with good faith any person who asserts that Poland's western boundary was fixed by the Conference."

It was at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers held between March 10 and April 24, 1947, that the U.S. delegation, led by the then Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, spoke lucidly about the importance to world peace of a fair settlement in Central Europe. The American position taken at that conference has remained a guideline of U.S. policy ever since. It is also a fair reflection of the attitudes that have been expressed more than once by statesmen representing other nations of the free world.

The highlights of the American attitude as expressed in Moscow at that time are: "A fair settlement of the Polish-German frontier problem is in the general interest. We are dealing with a problem that touches closely on the political stability and economic health of much of Europe . . . We should see to it that the new frontiers . . . do not create a continuing problem and are not barriers to the accustomed

and healthful flow of trade and commerce and human intercourse.

"Although Poland should receive territory and industrial resources capable of maintaining her people at a good standard of life, Poland should only be awarded areas which she needs and can effectively settle . . . We must avoid making a settlement which would only create difficulties for Poland and for Europe in future years.

"Germany should not be deprived of one-fifth of her pre-war food supply. For economic reasons there is danger in requiring an eventual German population of over 66,000,000 to live within the confines of a smaller Germany."

That was the position taken and the population figure "estimate" in 1947. Less than ten years later the actual population of the two parts of Germany, not including the Eastern territories, exceeded 73,000,000.

The communist regime in Poland, being but a puppet of Soviet communism, parrots the Moscow line that Germany's eastern territories became part of Poland in 1945. The Warsaw claim of final possession of East German areas is in complete contradiction of Moscow's own often stated views on "self-determination" for all peoples.

Singularly enough the Soviet communists, and some others who are prone to quote Lenin as voicing the basis of all communist doctrine, say (Lenin's collected works . . . vol. 19, p 304) : "Annexation is the violation of a nation's right to self determination." But, of course, Moscow does not view the "annexation" of Polish territory or Poland's annexation of German territory, as being in contradiction of their basic principles or lack of them.

The stark reality of Moscow's never ending war against the free world is sometimes in camouflaged verbiage — such as when referring to what some of their hierarchy cite as "peaceful coexistence." They attribute that phrase to their "god" Lenin. The bald truth is that Lenin never advocated "peaceful coexistence" with such as the capitalistic United States of America. What he said was:

"We live not only in a state but in a system of states and the prolonged existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with the imperialistic state is unthinkable. Finally, either the one or the other will be victorious. And until this happens

a series of terrible conflicts between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is unavoidable."

That is the communist credo and no authoritative voice in the Kremlin has denied it. Some readers may feel we have placed an unnecessary amount of emphasis on the Soviet-Polish-German problems in Europe and that it is not of importance to the people of the United States.

On the contrary it is of vital importance to us. We may expect some loquacious politicians in both the Senate and the House, making what they hope will be vote-getting speeches to gain favor with their constituents. They will demand drastic curtailment of our military forces in Western Europe and thereby greatly reduce the financial burden on our tax-payers.

Such political effusions will be eagerly reported by *Pravda* in Moscow and copied in the communist publications of both the slave and the free world. This is precisely what the Soviet-communist combine hoped would be the reaction to the signing of a so-called non-aggression pact with Willy Brandt.

Has there been any mention of the communists drastically reducing the heavily armed "police force" of over 500,000 presently in what Moscow is pleased to call the German Democratic Republic? It is neither German, democratic or a republic, but a vassal colony of the Soviet.

This would be a propitious time for some of our politicians with backbone to demand that there be a peace treaty officially ending World War II — which would also establish the frontiers of Europe's central and eastern countries. Of course the Soviet will protest any such rational action to end the tension and illegal boundaries now existing. But must we always defer to the demands of the Soviet?

As an appendage to the foregoing, it is not inappropriate to cite some words of the late President John F. Kennedy to the United Nations General Assembly, Sept. 25, 1961.

"Is it possible to solve the Oder-Neisse problem in a 'desirable' way—with a reasonable degree of consideration for the interests of Poland, of Germany and of Europe? Is it possible, in other words, to achieve in central Europe the honorable international relationships that the United Nations seek to foster elsewhere in the world?

"Twice within the memories of many of us there have been"

world wars with their focal points in Europe. Today's Europe, in the wake of two wars, is more tense, more sharply divided against itself, than Europe has been during any other time of peace in modern history. Indeed, today's arrangement between East and West in Europe, is so far removed from a true peace that men call it a Cold War.

"Moreover the tensions in Europe today are in part the heritage of two post war "settlements". The first settlement, the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 was meant to be permanent. The second, the Potsdam Agreement of 1945, was expressly declared to be temporary, and has yet to be replaced by a Peace Treaty. Both settlements, the one of 1919 which did not endure, and the one of 1945, which was not meant to endure, go to the geographical heart of the tensions in central Europe today. Let us see that yesterday's 'settlements' can teach us about a better foundation for peace in the Europe of tomorrow."

Neither Polish nor German ambitions can be blamed for the outbreak of World War I — yet its settlement in the Treaty of Versailles, created the basis for Polish-German tensions that have continued to the present day.

The arbitrary territorial settlements of 1919 in Central Europe — particularly as between Poland and Germany — sowed the seeds of future discord. President Wilson commented early in April 1910: "The only real interest of France in Poland, is in weakening Germany by giving Poland territory to which she has no right." The Polish-Germany settlement, more perhaps than any other single aspect of the Versailles Treaty, sowed the seeds of discord in central Europe.

Jan Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa, wrote Lloyd George, then the British Prime Minister, (May 22, 1919) that "the enlargement of Poland beyond anything which we had contemplated during the war, was an error full of menace for the future peace of Europe."

A study of the maps — from 1918 to the present day — will show the German areas that were lost to Poland in 1919 in a settlement against which Woodrow Wilson warned at the time. Such a study of the maps will also show the additional territory Germany would now lose to Poland, were she and her allies able to accept the Oder-Neisse Line as final.

If there were any German government that could, in theory at least, make a concession to the Soviet-communist East

Bloc, it would be the freely elected Federal Republic with its provisional capital in Bonn. By shocking contrast, the Soviet Zone of Germany went through the political theatrics of handing over Germany's eastern territories to Poland. To make this effective it has to erect a "death strip" or "iron curtain" across the countryside and build a wall through Berlin to prevent people from fleeing. Yet, on occasion, the Soviet Communists have the audacity to assert that they reflect the will of the people in those areas.

In the very near future we may expect Soviet-communists to make gestures toward finalizing the Oder-Neisse Line as a "permanent" Polish-German frontier. At this point it is well to review some relatively recent history. On July 23, 1955 the Soviet agreed to a joint directive issued by the Allied Governments of World War II, which states: "The heads of government, recognizing their common responsibility for the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany, have agreed that the settlement of the German question and the reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interest of European security."

The stumbling block in that, so far as the Soviet is concerned, is the stipulation that "free elections" be carried out. Only the most uninformed persons in the world will say that there are "free elections" in any communist dominated state. Moreover the "free elections" would include the voters in both the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Soviet zone — wrongly referred to as East Germany. There are more than double the number of voters in the Federal Republic as in the captive part of that country under "thralldom" of Soviet-communist oppression. These are questions and political moves we may expect, now that Moscow has contrived to wangle a so-called "non-aggression pact" with Willy Brandt, who does not represent the majority of the people of the German Federal Republic.

Also we shall never lose sight of the irrefutable truth that it was the pro-Soviet element in the Washington administrations of the past quarter of a century which has taken no position and made no demands for a permanent settlement of these vexing problems in Europe if by so doing it will "embarrass" the Russians.

Reference has been made in these pages to the determined effort of the communist hierarchy—and even their minor party members, to eradicate God from our schools, public places and gatherings, since for them Moscow is the fountain head of "the way and the life" of all mortals.

Interestingly enough an oblique drive was initiated not long ago in Germany, against Godless communism. It began with a precedent shattering event in the religious history of the world.

One morning thousands of workers in Cologne, paused for an astonished moment to observe hundreds of turbaned Turks, with prayer rugs under their arms entering the wide portals of the famed Cologne cathedral. That architectural masterpiece with its twin spires reaching toward the skies, has been a shrine of Christianity for over 700 years. It's construction began in the year 1200 and was not completed until 1880.

In the early part of the year the Islam holy-day of Ramadan is observed by Mohammedans with special prayers and devotions to God. Among the 40,000 "alien" workers of various nationalities who were employed in the vicinity of Cologne, were some 2,000 Turks. There is no Mohammedan place of worship in that city, nor in many other cities of western Europe. Through the cooperation of Cardinal Fringe in Cologne, the need for a Mohammedan place of worship on their important holy day, was brought to the attention of the Vatican in Rome.

As one who had already broken several centuries old precedents, Pope Paul VI invited the Turks to hold their ceremonies and devotions in the Cologne cathedral. In his message to the Turks and to the world, he pointed out that the Mohammedan customs of prayer and devotion to the God of the universe is deserving of our respect.

So hundreds of Turks unrolled their prayer rugs and spread them on the stone floor of the ages-old cathedral. Some who apparently had no prayer rugs, brought folded newspapers which served the purpose. There in the shadow of the crucifix and statutes of saints of Christendom, the Imam conducted the Islamic services and wrote a new page in the religious history of the world.

That unprecedented event in Cologne, has political as well as religious significance. It is well known that Pope Paul

has exerted efforts toward closer cooperation among all Christian denominations. Obviously a combined religious offensive is necessary to stem the tide of world-wide, atheistic communism. During recent years the hierarchy of the Evangelical or Lutheran churches and the Catholics in West Germany have coordinated their efforts against their common enemy, communism.

Whether it be the Soviet or the Chinese brand of communism, their paramount objective is the abolishment of a belief in God, except of course the supreme Red gods of Moscow and Peking. Communism cannot achieve its goal of world domination as long as believers in a Divinity are alive to oppose the atheistic ideology. The Mohammedans are believers in God. During the bloody purges carried out by the Soviet in the Ukraine and elsewhere in eastern Europe and on the fringe of Asia, countless Mohammedans were slaughtered and their mosques destroyed. Authoritative reports tell not only of Mohammedans, but of nuns, priests and religious workers being arrested in the Ukraine and deported to Siberia. But the Soviet Union, some of our confirmed collaborators with communism, would have us believe is "mellowing" and changing its policies.

The Turks, who worshiped in Cologne's cathedral on their holy day, are but a small part of world Mohammedanism. There are millions more in the Middle East and as far as Japan.

These millions might be welded into union with all Christendom to create a solid front against the atheism of Moscow and Peking. It would not be surprising that what was recorded in Cologne could be reflected elsewhere, with more religious precedents being shattered.

Some renegade Americans are or have been active workers with the Red regime in Peking, just as they have infested the State Department in Washington and other government bureaus.

One such renegade American, A. Frank Coe, held high offices in Washington. Elizabeth Bentley, the former communist who denounced them and gave valuable aid to our government, named Coe as one of the communists and communist collaborators who, at that time, infested the Truman

administration. He was a friend or acquaintance with such subversive agents in government service as Harold Glasser, Michael Greenburg, Alger Hiss, Lauchlin Currie, John Abt, Nathan Silvermaster, Victor Perlo, Harry Dexter White and others who were definitely established as communists or collaborators.

Congressional committees that probed into the communist connections of many in government posts during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations were called "witch hunters". Frank Coe, as secretary of the International Monetary Fund, worked secretly for the Reds while in Washington and at latest reports was working openly for the Red regime in Peking.

That Red regime in Peking is, of course, one of the major contributors of war materials to the communist regime of North Vietnam where we have been waging a no-win war for these past few years.

There is a definite analogy between the dangers confronting us in South Vietnam and the position in which the late General Douglas MacArthur was placed during the war in Korea. MacArthur insisted that American lives were being needlessly sacrificed and victory was being denied him, because the powers in Washington refused to permit bombing of the communists' supply lines and depots on the other side of the Yalu River. They had a sanctuary from which to operate against us. To escalate the war into that territory, Washington insisted could involve us in a full scale war with Red China. MacArthur rejected that argument and stated emphatically that failure to halt aggression of the Red Chinese at that time, was inviting disaster for us and the free world in the foreseeable future. That "future" is the present time.

Our then President, Harry S. Truman and the high brass of the Pentagon, bowing to the demands of the United Nations, recalled MacArthur from his command and thereby communists gained a victory. Actually our forces were under the UN command, as stated by the late General George C. Marshall, when testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee during the MacArthur hearings. Marshall stated, May 1, 1951, that the policies for the conduct of the war in Korea "were determined by the Security Council of the

United Nations" and not by the Pentagon or the White House occupant. We were no longer masters of our own destiny, but subservient to the dictates of the UN. As cited earlier herein the Assistant Secretary on the UN Security Council is a Soviet national and by a "gentleman's agreement" that very vital office "must" always be filled by a Soviet national. As cited herein that "agreement" is in direct violation of the UN Charter. But where do we hear any protests — if they will "embarrass" the Soviet?

CHAPTER 12

Our Aid to the Enemy

While exposing the frightful fate of "prisoners of war" and that of the "expellees" who were driven from Pomerania and East Prussia by the Red Army vandals, a regard for truth makes it imperative that the whole record or at least a large part of it — be put before the reader for reflection. Because, the sins of yesterday—the frightful misdeeds of some persons high in the administration of our nation's affairs — produced the problems of today.

As asserted in the very beginning of this volume the Soviet-communist menace to world peace was created by Franklin Roosevelt and the covey of communist collusionists then infesting vital departments of our government.

It becomes necessary, even though it may appear to be redundant, to focus attention on the manner in which the United States furthered Russia's designs immediately following the actual military operations of World War II in Europe — and we have been doing it ever since.

The horrors of inhumanity which characterized the almost impossible return to normal existence, at the end of World War II have never been driven into the consciousness of our people. The sins committed then, particularly on the continent of Europe plague us today. It takes a whole generation to slowly recover from the misdeeds and crimes committed by those whom the youth of today certainly are justified in condemning. The book *Gruesome Harvest*, by Ralph K. Keeling, cites many of the atrocities committed in those days.

The *New York Daily News* correspondent, Donald Mackenzie, told of one tragic observation in Berlin, at that time. "In the windswept court yard of the Stettiner Bahnhof, a cohort of German refugees, part of 12,000,000 to 19,000,000 dispossessed in East Prussia, sat in groups under a driving rain and told the story of their miserable pilgrimage, during which more than 25 percent died by the roadside and the remainder were so starved they scarcely had strength to walk.

"Filthy, emaciated and carrying their few remaining possessions wrapped in bits of cloth, they shrank away crouching when one approached them in the railway terminal, expecting to be beaten or robbed or worse. That is what they have been accustomed to expect.

"A nurse from Stettin, a young, good-looking blonde, told how her father had been stabbed to death by Russian soldiers who, after raping her mother and sister, tried to break into her room. She escaped and hid in a haystack with four other women for four days.

"On the train to Berlin she was pillaged once by Russian troops and twice by Poles. Women who resisted were shot dead, she said, and on one occasion she saw a guard take an infant by the legs and crash its skull against a post because the child cried while the guard was raping its mother.

"An old peasant from Silesia said, 'Infants were robbed of their swaddling clothes so that they froze to death. All the healthy girls and women, even those 65 years of age, were raped in the train and then robbed,' the peasant said."

Similar graphic reports were told this writer personally at that time, by others who experienced much the same as reported by that New York newspaper correspondent.

Another reporter told of the arrival of a train in Berlin which left Poland with exactly 1,000 displaced persons. Nine hundred and nine persons were lifted, carried or conveyed in some manner from the train when it arrived, after 11 days of travel from Poland. Normally the train would make that journey in slightly more than a day. The people were in box cars. The Red Army soldiers took 91 corpses from the train, loaded them in American lend-lease trucks which took them to an interment pit near a concentration camp.

The families carried all their worldly possessions in bags, sacks or tin trunks. Nursing infants suffered the most as the mothers were unable to feed them. Some mothers went insane as they watched their babies slowly die before their eyes. "Many women tried to carry their dead babies with them," a Russian official said. "We search the bundles a weeping woman may have, to be sure she if not carrying a child's corpse with her."

The expulsion of Germans from Czecho-Slovakia and the vast parts of Germany which Franklin Roosevelt ceded to his friend Josef Stalin, was brutal, inhuman and violated

every agreement that was made by those who at the time were carrying out the dictates of the Moscow tyrant.

This writer witnessed some of those expulsions and the complete disregard for every tenet of what we like to regard as Western Christian civilization. These inhuman outrages against thousands of people — particularly in Pomerania and East Prussia and the abject poverty to which they were reduced—are not forgotten by the survivors who cling tenaciously to the hope that some day there will be a measure of retribution. That the Soviet union will reverse its position as regards the Oder-Neisse Line partition of central Europe, can come only if the United States supports the position of the German organizations which refuse to relinquish their claim for vast areas of lands, presently "administered" by Polish and Soviet usurpers. That the present Washington administration will take any firm confrontation with the Soviet communist overlords, when it concerns millions of people in Europe, does not appear likely. Did they take a positive stand in the case of the Berlin Wall — the Soviet invasion and subjugation of Hungary, or Czecho-Slovakia, to mention but these instances?

Apropos of which, several members of the United States Congress inserted emotional effusions in the *Congressional Record* of August 14, 1970, and later issues, calling attention to the second anniversary of the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia by the troops of Soviet Russia. The words of Representative Emilio Q. Daddario, of Connecticut, (August 14, 1970) are typical of most of the others. He said, in part:

"August 21 will mark the second anniversary of the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia by Soviet troops. In an effort to suppress the growing liberality and individualism of Czech leaders, the Soviet union resorted to the most blatant violation of Czecho-Slovakia's national integrity.

"This completely unjustifiable military invasion constituted an obvious violation of no less than five provisions of the United Nations Charter. More important, it was a shameful and bloody denial of the basic right of the Czech people to determine their own destiny.

"Czech progress was cut back by the successful Communist coup of 1948. Since that time, under the coercive influence of the Soviet Union, Czecho-Slovakia has been economically

and politically dominated by the Russians. At this time the Soviet Union owes the Czech government over \$1 billion is testimony to its failure to respect even its own unfair treaty agreements with Czechoslovakia.

"In the spring of 1968, new, creative leaders began to draw their country away from the Soviet influence . . . their efforts were ruthlessly crushed by armored Soviet divisions two years ago. But those troops could not crush the spirit and resolve of the Czech people.

"Representatives of all free peoples, the world over, must continue to press for the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and the restoration of the legitimate rights and national integrity of all the eastern European people."

The Connecticut congressman echoed the viewpoint of several others in the House and Senate and made the same mistake that is constantly being made by those who—through ignorance of the facts or political reasons — refuse to tell the truth as to the "Soviet take-over" of Czechoslovakia.

The gentleman from Connecticut refers to a "successful" coup of the communists — when they took over the Czech regime "in 1948." That is completely in error. The Soviet-communist regime was entirely taken over and dominated by the Soviet communists in May of 1945 — not three years later as the apologists for the perfidious misdeeds of Franklin Roosevelt insist upon repeating, but not deceiving those who are familiar with the facts.

General George Patton's Third Army was but an hour's distance by military vehicles from Prague. Many of his officers were "tourists" — just sight-seeing in Prague — during the final week of the German occupation. But General Patton was ordered by General Eisenhower NOT to move his troops into Prague. He could have done so with absolutely no resistance from the Germans who were surrendering whenever any small unit of Patton's army made contact with them.

The aerial bombardment of Prague by the remaining craft of the "Luftwaffe" continued for that first week in May, 1945. But it was the anti-communist forces of the Russian General Vlassov who really drove the remaining German? soldiers from the city and vicinity.

The Stars and Stripes were flying over many buildings in Prague. Other emblems of the Red-White and Blue were

displayed throughout the city. The Americans were expected and a gala reception was prepared for them. But on orders of General Eisenhower — orders of Stalin channeled through the American High Command — General Patton's soldiers were halted. For five days the residents of Prague waited for the Americans to come. The advance units of the Red Russians were miles to the east.

Winston Churchill, as recorded earlier herein, had urged that the American forces not only occupy Prague, but drive on to the east — thus preventing the Soviet communists from occupying all of what had been Czecho-Slovakia (and was to be again) but under Soviet communist illegal occupation.

When eventually the advance American-made lend-lease tanks of the Red Army arrived in Prague, the people there knew they had been betrayed. All the lofty sounding pledges and promises of the Americans — by radio, leaflets and in statements of those in the High Command — were nothing but political sophistry. The people of Prague and all that region had been told they were to be rescued from Nazi domination, only to be delivered to Soviet-communist captivity. The betrayal of Prague and all of what was then regarded as Czecho-Slovakia, was but part of the perfidious machinations of Franklin Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta.

It was through Roosevelt that Eduard Benes connived with Stalin in Moscow, to betray his country to the Soviet. Benes was not president of that country when World War II began. He had resigned on October 5, 1938, almost a year before World War II. But he had a selfish desire to again be president of that country after the war, so he connived with Franklin Roosevelt to further his ego and ambition. Winston Churchill is on record as opposing any deal Benes might make with Stalin. But Roosevelt contrived for Benes to fly to Moscow. There, in December 1944, Benes entered into a pact with Stalin to be the figure-head for the Soviet communists when, with the benediction of Roosevelt, the Red Army was to occupy that country.

It is deliberate deception and falsification of the historical records when politicians, editors, political writers and others speak of the "communist take-over" of Czecho-Slovakia in the early part of 1948. Czecho-Slovakia was part and parcel of the Soviet colonial empire when their troops entered Prague — without firing a shot — in the second week of May

1945; not three years later, as the apologists for Roosevelt's perfidy would have the credulous believe.

It was about ten days after the Red Army entered Prague that political theatrics were staged for the "re-entry" of their former President, Benes. None seemed to question the legality of Benes assuming the role of President. He was not President when he left his country six years before, after giving his blessing to Dr. Emil Hacha, who took over the office vacated by Benes. There had been no general election in the country, so by what authority did he presume to re-enter Prague as the returning "President"?

Benes was the puppet of Stalin, the front man, so to speak and contrary to the generally accepted fallacy, Czechoslovakia was part of the Soviet-communist combine in May 1945, and has been ever since.

It is a matter of record that this writer was in Prague, before, all during and after the sell-out to Moscow and had been in the Republic of Slovakia all of two years before the events of those days. In fact, he was requested by the local authorities, after the bombing ended, to broadcast all the pertinent details to the world over the government operated radio station. This was done, with Red Army guards at the entrance — who, of course, did not know what was being broadcast — in the English language.

Another member of the U.S. House of Congress, John Buchanan of Alabama, as recorded in the *Congressional Record*, August 17, 1970, cites the "Soviet Day of Shame" August 21, 1968 and is co-sponsor of House of Representatives Resolution (718) which condemns the Soviet Union for "the brutal aggression against the people of Czechoslovakia. The resolution states, in part, that "the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union is another crime against the rights of a free people, to determine their own destiny and aspirations . . . it asks that our President take such steps as may be necessary (1) to prohibit any Government trade credits or guaranties to any of the intervening states; (2) To prohibit sales, either for dollars or local currency, and grants under any title of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to any of the intervening states; (3) To suspend all commercial air traffic between the United States and the Soviet Union; and (4) To express support for the people of Czechoslovakia (as they commemorate Au-

gust 21, 1970 as the "Soviet Day of Shame") in their efforts to achieve the withdrawal of the Soviet Union troops from Czechoslovakia.

"It is further the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the United Nations, should take such additional steps as may be necessary to end as quickly as possible the continuing intervention in Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union."

None will deny — except the dedicated aides to the Communist cause in this country — that the "Concurrent Resolution 718" of the House of Congress expresses the views of millions among our people. But it will never be favorably voted upon because, as cited repeatedly herein, the Washington administration as did two or three preceding administrations—will take no action which will "embarrass" the Soviet.

Another obstacle which would prevent even discussion of the Resolution is the mention that "the President, acting through the United Nations and other international organizations" — should adopt the course against the Soviet Union as stated in the Resolution.

In previous pages it has been cited that the undersecretary of Political and Security Council affairs at the UN, is a Soviet national. By so called "gentleman's agreement" that vital post will always be filled by a Soviet national unless the United States takes the initiative and demands an end to that unlawful "agreement" which is a violation of the U.N. Charter.

With the U.N. virtually committed to serving the aims of the Soviet Union, it is utterly useless to expect that any action on the congressional Resolution condemning the Soviet invasion and subjugation of the people in Czechoslovakia, will even be considered.

Just when may we expect that members of Congress will demand that the United States take unilateral action when dealing with the Soviet Union, instead of presenting our protests to the U.N. which does not and in the foreseeable future will never "embarrass" the Russians?

Facts Versus Fictions

A reflective appraisal of present world tensions and their causes should be taken by all who expect to vote in a national election. Unfortunately the vast majority of our people do not take the trouble to acquaint themselves with events of history which have a direct effect on them, their income, taxes, their future and that of their children. Were the majority of the voters in possession of such facts, they might not make the tragic mistakes that have been recorded in some elections.

In this connection it might be mentioned that on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, in front of the National Archives building are two monuments. On one is inscribed: "What is past, is Prologue"; on the other: "Study the Past." That cannot be emphasized too strongly, because in the Past we see the blue-print of the present and the future.

There is no denying that, for many, it is difficult to ascertain the facts. The propaganda and publicity bureaus of political parties and powerful pressure groups endeavor, with considerable success, to becloud the records of history, particularly if the records expose the mythology of greatness that has been woven around certain ones whom they would canonize. Those historians or writers who make an honest effort to chronicle facts and not fiction, in connection with certain political personalities — living or dead, are often denounced and castigated as character assassins who hope to make capital by dealing in calumny and vilification.

Within the past decade several books and booklets have been published and widely distributed, which had a profound effect on the thinking minority of our people. Among such writings might be mentioned: *A Choice, Not An Echo, None Dare Call It Treason, A Texan Looks At Lyndon* and *The Grave Diggers*. A dispassionate appraisal of these booklets reveals that they are not rigidly partisan. They point to the deeds and misdeeds of persons in both our major political parties. They are called "hate books" by the idol worshippers and obdurate ones who put blind party loyalty above principles.

Those so-called "hate books" may be glimpses of history

and will be sources of information for the present generation and the ones to follow.

Some thirty years ago or more, Franklin Roosevelt told the Texas Congressman Martin Dies: "There's nothing wrong with communists. Some of my best friends are communists." That was one of his very truthful statements. Communists infiltrated the White House staff and many departments of the government: Alger Hiss, Lauchlin Currie, William Remington, Gregory Silvermaster and a score of others were aiding the communist cause.

Further proof that Roosevelt did not "study the past" is evidenced in his complete disregard for the past depredations of the Soviet. The one who was then our President betrayed all Eastern Europe to the benign brutality of Stalin's communist commissars, consented to the vivisection of Germany, the rape of the Baltic States the partition and expansion of Poland at the expense of Germany. FDR made no objection to Moscow's aims in the Far East, in repudiation of pledges he had given Chiang Kai-shek. By such aid to the Soviet's designs for world conquest was created the Frankenstein Monster which now casts a sinister shadow across the world.

In mid-1970 generous kudos was given to Willy Brandt, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, when he journeyed to Moscow for some political theatrics connected with the signing of a "non-aggression pact" with the Soviet. It is apropos to cite some events of the short period of 50 years, when other "non-aggression" pacts preceded the annexing of states or countries into what we now call the "Captive Nations." So for the record we shall list those states or countries which are no longer "free" — and the year in which they were merged into the Captive Nations.

| | <i>Year</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Armenia | 1920 |
| Azerbaijan | 1920 |
| Byelorussia | 1920 |
| Cossackia | 1920 |
| Georgia | 1920 |
| Idel-Ural | 1920 |
| North Caucasia | 1920 |
| Ukraine | 1920 |
| Far East Republic | 1922 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Turkestan | 1922 |
| Mongolian People's Republic | 1924 |
| Estonia | 1940 |
| Latvia | 1940 |
| Lithuania | 1940 |
| Albania | 1946 |
| Bulgaria | 1946 |
| Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, etc in Yugoslavia | 1946 |
| Poland | 1947 |
| Rumania | 1947 |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 1948 |
| North Korea | 1948 |
| East Germany | 1949 |
| Hungary | 1949 |
| Mainland China | 1949 |
| Tibet | 1951 |
| North Vietnam | 1954 |
| Cuba | 1960 |

The question many worried people are asking today is: "What country will be next — to be part of the world's Captive Nations?"

World wide reaction and comment in connection with the signing of a so-called "non-aggression" pact between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet, was varied, to say the least. Europeans in general seemed to regard the "treaty" as another manoeuver of the Soviet to ally suspicion concerning Moscow's objectives in Central and Eastern Europe.

There was almost unanimous agreement among spokesmen for the countries of Western Europe, that the Soviet had gained an important victory. At least one of the international press services reported that the week after Willy Brandt put his signature to the so-called "pact" there was a "victory" celebration staged by the hierarchy of the Soviet in Moscow, at which the party chieftains boasted of their diplomatic success.

Leaders of the political party opposing Brandt in the Bonn government were frank to say that Brandt was outsmarted by the Soviet. Others murmured — "what else could

be expected" and "we told you so" when he was named chancellor of the Republic.

London political leaders and a segment of the press asserted that Brandt failed to obtain any concession from the Soviet. First, he should have obtained a guarantee of free access to and from Berlin to the West. The Soviet should have been committed to recognizing the rights of those in Berlin to unrestricted passage through the Berlin Wall, or better yet that it be dismantled.

A proposal was advanced from sources in Bonn, that there be a meeting of U.S., French, British and German policy makers in the immediate future. That was opposed by President Pompidou of France. Like the imperious deGaulle who preceded him in office, he does not wish to, in any way further American influence in Western Europe. DeGaulle booted the United States and NATO peace-keeping forces out of France—at a cost to us of millions of dollars. There was no suggestion then or since that France repay us for the multi-million dollars owing since World War II.

In Geneva, the listening post for all European affairs, there was justifiable scepticism as to any benefits that might accrue to western European countries, as a result of the "pacht" between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet. The only country that stood to gain was the Soviet and as yet the majority of people on that continent do not regard Russia as part of Europe.

There were talks of greatly increased commerce to be expected between Germany and the Soviet, but that can be discounted, said the knowing ones. Russia would probably want long term credits. Astute industrialists of West Germany would not be eager to engage in that kind of one-sided traffic. Their factories and plants were working at near-capacity with other markets taking their output with no such long-term and dubious credit risks.

Although the Soviet had increased the output of its own manufacturing plants they could not expect to capture any part of the Western European markets because of the inferior quality of their wares — as compared with those of America and the Western European manufacturers.

It is and always has been the main objective of the Soviet to undermine American influence in Europe. In the decade or two before the signing of that "pacht" with Willy Brandt,

millions of American dollars had been invested in industries of Europe, especially West Germany. The Soviet would end that American influence, if possible.

The Moscow connivers, through their expansive propaganda and publicity services, might also expect aid from the Cyrus Eaton-Nelson Rockefeller kind of industrial development which has been bruited about for a long time.

Another objective the Soviet had in fawning on West Germany, was to weaken the military defenses of western Europe. They could expect ardent support from some members of the US Congress. Some gullible members of that august body have been demanding that a sizable percentage of the American military forces in West Germany — and also NATO — be returned to the United States. The "mellowing" Soviet is no longer a threat to the peace of Europe and the world — if we were to put credence in the misguided verbal effusions of those vote-conscious politicians. They prate of the cost to maintain such a large military force. So they like to impress the voters in their states or congressional districts, of their efforts to reduce taxes for what they insist is unwarranted need for such forces in Europe. Never do we hear of those politicians impressing their constituents with the stark truth, that such cost is a legacy from the Roosevelt and Truman administrations which permitted the Soviet to occupy a large part of Eastern Germany under the ruse of "Polish administration" which is tantamount to Soviet occupation. It is the fault of Franklin Roosevelt that his friend Stalin was allowed to grab vast territories to which he had no valid claim.

There was another glaring omission in the Brandt-Moscow pact. There is nothing to prohibit what the Soviet is pleased to call "military maneuvers" in the territory which is still under the administration of an expanded Poland. At the will of the Soviet there could be a repetition of the "peaceful invasion" of that German territory comparable to what we witnessed twice in Czechoslovakia in recent years.

Tensions, particularly in eastern and central Europe, have not been banished because of that seemingly innocuous "pact" which an acquiescent Willy Brandt signed at the behest of a conniving Soviet.

The Oder-Neisse question has been brought back to world attention, or at least to the attention of those who were robbed

of their possessions — their homes and homeland some twenty five years ago. Of course there can be no bringing back to life the tens of thousands who perished in that mass expulsion. One who had a part in the drafting of documents having a direct bearing on the tragedy — Winston Churchill — is on record as stating in the House of Commons, August 16, 1945 that the mass expulsion of those millions of people was "a tragedy of unimaginable scale."

In the East German territories beyond the rivers Oder and Neisse — including Danzig and Memel, there are 10,200,000 who have been affected by that "tragedy of unimaginable scale" as Churchill termed it.

There is successful effort made by the Soviet to avoid mention of the pertinent facts in connection with this vexing problem in the center of Europe.

An honest presentation of the facts should first contain the legal aspects of the problem.

A statement, dated June 5, 1945, issued by the governments of the United Kingdom (Britain), the United States, the Soviet and France refers to: (1) "Germany within her frontiers as they were on the 31st December, 1938, will, for the purposes of occupation be . . . divided", etc.

The *Potsdam Agreement* of August 2, 1945, states with regard to the western frontier of Poland:

"The three heads of Government (i.e. USA, USSR, UK) reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement."

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations, (Dec. 10, 1948) says: (Article 9) "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." Every one has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country (Article 13).

Statement of the U.S. State Department, June 6, 1950:

"The U.S. Government has never recognized that the Oder-Neisse boundary is the final eastern boundary of Germany and does not recognize the present move by the Polish Government and the east German administration." (June 8, 1950)

Statement of the British Foreign Office on the frontier agreement between Warsaw and the Soviet Zone of June 6, 1950:

"The British Government regards the Oder-Neisse line laid down at Potsdam in July 1945, as the provisional frontier between eastern Germany and Poland until such time as the peace settlement has decided on the final delimitation of the frontier. Great Britain is not of the opinion that the Oder-Neisse line is final." (June 7, 1950)

Statement by the Quai d'Orsay on the frontier agreement between Warsaw and the Soviet Zone of June 6, 1950:

"France expressly recognizes the territory of Germany within her frontiers as they were in 1937, and that the Federal Republic, which emerged as a result of free elections, is regarded as the mouthpiece of the whole of Germany." (July 7, 1950)

On October 10, 1951, France declared it regarded "the Oder-Neisse line as a provisional solution only and, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, maintained the view that the frontiers of a future reunited Germany, could only be laid down in a peace treaty."

In the *Notes of the Western Allies* dated March 25 and May 13, 1952, which were exchanged with the Soviet Union on the question of a peace treaty with Germany, the fact was stressed that no definite frontiers were laid down by the Potsdam decisions and that the final determination of territorial questions must await the peace settlement.

In a statement made on behalf of the first Federal Government to the German Bundesrat on October 21, 1949, Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer said:

"The Federal Republic alone is entitled to speak for and on behalf of the German people; it regards any statements made by the Soviet zone authorities as not binding on the German people. This applies in particular to statements made in the Soviet Zone concerning the Oder-Neisse Line. I wish to state this fact expressly before the German people and the world at large."

A resolution adopted by the German Bundestag on September 14, 1950, contains this statement:

"Recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line, vindication of the inhuman treatment of German prisoners of war and displaced persons and disregard for the hardships and the rights of German expellees — all this is regarded by the German people as a crime against Germany and a crime against humanity."

In his memorandum to President Eisenhower, dated May 29, 1953, Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer stated that no German Government would ever be in a position to recognize the Oder-Neisse Line. Germany would, however, "strive to settle the incidental territorial questions in a new spirit of peaceful co-operation."

The Federal Republic of Germany ranks third among the world's industrial nations. Increased exports are necessary to safeguard Germany's food supplies. Before World War II Germany was able to cover 83 percent of her food requirements out of her own production whereas the present figure is a mere 70 percent despite intensified home production. Accordingly imports of foodstuffs have increased from 17 to 30 percent.

Food for more than 15 million people must be purchased abroad from the proceeds of German exports. The pressure exerted by German exports on the world market will not abate as long as the territories beyond the Oder-Neisse Line remain under Polish and Soviet administration, with the German population expelled and crowded into "rump" Germany.

The eastern frontiers of East Prussia and Silesia are among the oldest and most stable national frontiers known in world history. This is a clear refutation of the alleged German desire for expansion eastwards.

Contrary to the principles of self-determination, contrary to human rights and contrary to the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter, the east German people have been driven from their native land, from a land that had been inhabited by their ancestors centuries before Columbus discovered America.

Despite the Soviet's effort to disregard all the legal aspects of the Oder-Neisse problem, it remains and is as much an American problem. Because it was Franklin Roosevelt who — against the urging of the British at Teheran and Yalta — consented to Stalin's demands for a free hand in all eastern and central Europe.

Several expellee and refugee organizations exist in West Germany, but the Charter of the major organization spells out their objectives. It states in part:

"We feel competent to demand that the right to our native

land be recognized and be realized, as one of the basic rights of man, granted to him by the grace of God.

"The nations of the world shall be conscious of their share of the responsibility for the fate of the expellees who have suffered more than all others from the hardship of our times. The nations shall act according to their Christian duty and conscience.

"The nations must realize that the fate of the expellees, just as that of all refugees, is a world problem, the solution of which calls for the highest sense of moral responsibility and the stern necessity of making a tremendous effort.

"We, therefore, call upon all nations and men of good will to join in the mutual task of finding a way out of guilt, misfortune, suffering, poverty and misery, which will lead us all to a better future."

The volumes of documentation and authenticated case histories of "expellees" and "refugees" from the territories that were formerly occupied by German farmers, tradespeople, doctors, teachers and others, is a shocking indictment of the political weaklings of the United States. They refused to firmly and obdurately expose and oppose the territorial encroachments of the Soviet communists at the various conferences before the end of World War II — and later.

For the most part the communication media of our country seemed to find it politically and economically expedient to prevent the facts of such atrocities from being brought to the attention of the general public.

As has been stressed repeatedly in this volume, the major blame for the deplorable conditions which prevailed in Europe a quarter of a century ago, must be blamed, first of all on Franklin Roosevelt. He was at the time a mental and physical weakling, whose ailments, frailties and incomprehensible fondness for everything Russian, were the primary cause of the international problems with which we and the free world are — unsuccessfully — contending today.

Now that the Oder-Neisse problem will be a major subject of discussion and possible action by the insatiable territory grabbers of Moscow, many studious researchers will eagerly pore through documents of recent history. They may then shock readers or listeners with facts which prove that we of the United States, or to be exact, our political repres-

entatives — were partners in crimes of the most heinous kind. Students, of today especially, should acquaint themselves with these pages of relatively recent history.

There are volumes in print, if not in the public libraries, which tell of the gruesome inhumanities that were inflicted on those life-long inhabitants of German areas now claimed by Poland. It is, of course, the Soviet communists who dictate to their puppet satellite.

A vast number of the case histories relate to youths and children — ages two to twelve years of age. Babies, of a few weeks or months old, often died of starvation. There are recorded instances of the grief stricken mothers, throwing their dead babes into nearby rivers — then jumping in themselves to end their lives of misery and seeming hopelessness.

Often the children were taken from their parents who were told they were to be put in certain homes. The children were never seen again.

It is well to keep in mind that surviving children — who at that time were from six to twelve or thirteen years old — are now in their late twenties or thirties. Many of them were denied school educations — often evacuated from one area to another. Numbers, did, later on, acquire the rudiments of an education and may be expected to put their case histories and perhaps details of other inhumanities into the current records.

The vexing problem of the Oder-Neisse Line is certain to be brought to world attention by the Soviet. Following their negotiations with Chancellor Willy Brandt of Germany, it is well that more of the background be brought to the front.

It will be interesting to observe the politically motivated commentaries on this problem from members of the U.S. Congress. The number who will truthfully assert that it was Franklin Roosevelt who created the situation may be few, if any.

CHAPTER 14

The Case of Rudolf Hess

The continued incarceration of Rudolf Hess, as the only inmate of Spandau Prison, Berlin, has become a disgraceful international scandal. A major part of that disgrace may be laid squarely on the President of the United States, who could take action to release Hess but has continually bowed to the will of the Soviet Union.

Writing on this subject, Julius Epstein, research associate at the Hoover Institution On War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford University, California, puts the blame where it belongs. In no ambiguous words he asserts correctly:

"The inability of the three most powerful nations of the world to force the Soviet government to consent to Hess' release, as many times suggested by the United States, Great Britain and France, reveals a certain paralysis on the side of the West to counter the Soviet insistence to prolong — until death — the purely medieval torture of Spandau's last prisoner.

"There are several legally valid reasons for the immediate release of Hess. One of the lesser known reasons is the fact that two psychiatrists, who had examined Rudolf Hess in 1941 and 1948, arrived at the same diagnosis without knowing about each other."

The British psychiatrists, Dr. J. R. Rees, who had examined Hess shortly after his flight to Scotland in 1941, diagnosed schizophrenia and declared Hess for insane. The American psychiatrist, Dr. Maurice Walsh, interviewed Hess in the Spandau prison in 1948. He arrived at the same diagnosis as did Rees in 1941. Both Army psychiatrists were strictly forbidden to reveal what they considered to be the truth in their official reports. Why? Let us examine this in detail. From where did and does the pressure come?

Dr. Rees was forced to falsify his official report on Hess by the then British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Has the general public been told that? They have not. But that's not all. Dr. Walsh was ordered to falsify his report to the Berlin Four-Power commission by the surgeon of the American garrison in Berlin, Col. Chamberlain.

The reason behind Churchill's order to falsify the medical report was that he did not want to repatriate Hess to NAZI Germany. He wanted to keep him in England, so he could be tried after the war as a war criminal. The American Colonel Chamberlain had another reason to order the falsification of an official document. He did not want to contradict or embarrass the Soviet, who insisted that Hess was sane and should serve his whole life time in Spandau.

Whether the diagnosis of Dr. Rees and Dr. Walsh is correct is immaterial for our purpose. What matters is the fact that the diagnosis of the two psychiatrists represents the official opinion of the experts of Great Britain and the United States. Under the assumption of its veracity, the incarceration of Hess is a violation of Western law and civilized tradition. It is also a violation of Soviet law.

Today the Soviets frequently declare that intellectuals who protest too much against Soviet oppression or the invasion of Czechoslovakia are insane and lock them up in sanitariums in order not to subject them to a public trial which might backfire.

Even if Hess should be completely sane as most people believe, especially on the basis of his published letters to his wife, he should now be released. He has spent almost thirty years in prison. First in England, then in Nuremberg and since 1946 in Spandau.

At the Nuremberg Trial Hess had been acquitted on two of the three counts in his indictment: War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. He was found guilty on the third count, "aggressive war." Since "aggressive war" was no statutory crime at the time, his indictment and conviction is a classic example of *ex post facto* jurisdiction, which is condemned by all civilized nations. The American Constitution prohibits the creation of any *ex post facto* law in its Article 1, Section 9.

WESTERN POWERS DEMANDED RELEASE OF HESS

The United States, Britain and France repeatedly demanded the release of Hess from Spandau. The Soviet never gave its consent. In 1967 an organization, "Freedom for Rudolf Hess" was founded in Germany. Its appeal for the release of Hess has been signed by more than 800 people, among them Nobel Prize winners, distinguished statesmen, well known lawyers, humanitarians, writers and scholars.

Besides the 800 who signed the appeal, the following jurists who had indicted and sentenced Hess in Nuremberg demanded publicly his release:

Sir Hartley Shawcross, British Chief Prosecutor at the first Nazi War Crime trial at Nuremberg; the Rt. Hon. Lord Trevetin and Oaksey, former Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg who pronounced the life sentence on Hess, Oct. 1, 1946. He wrote on January 8, 1968 to Hess' son, Wolf Ruediger Hess:

"I have on several occasions expressed my opinion that Rudolf Hess has suffered long enough and should be released. I will once more express these feelings to the appropriate authorities and hope very much that it may be of some avail." The late American judge at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Francis Biddle, also demanded Hess' release. It is a matter of public record that the late Winston Churchill thought Hess should be released.

Julius Epstein states that "in view of these facts, I wrote on October 28, 1968 to Alexander Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet government. I asked Kosygin to reconsider his government's denial of the repeated request by the three Western Allies for Rudolf Hess' release. I suggested to Kosygin that Hess' release would be an appropriate gesture in 1969, the year declared by the United Nations as Human Rights Year.

"Many days later I received Kosygin's answer, through the Soviet embassy in Washington. The letter states:

"In its statement of Dec. 24, 1964, the Soviet Government pointed out that the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) being one of the successors of the former Hitler Reich, is legally responsible to punish every war criminal and nobody can free the FGR from its responsibilities."

As Julius Epstein asserts, "the letter is completely meaningless as far as Hess is concerned. Hess has never been the responsibility of the Bonn Republic. He was and still is a Four Power liability of the U.S., Great Britain and the Soviet Union. They alone are responsible for Hess. They alone can free him.

"On September 30, 1968, Wolf Ruediger Hess called a press conference in Berlin. At this conference, the French writer, Michel Vercel, declared he had been allowed to see the

statutes of the Spandau Prison Administration. He discovered a provision, according to which each of the four-powers has the right to withdraw from the four-power administration of the prison. According to the statute this would result in turning over of Hess to the state which had arrested him, that is Great Britain. The British could then release him. Vercel was not allowed to take a copy of the exact text of this statute, I have not yet been able to secure a copy of this statute, but I have no reason to distrust Vercel.

"If Vercel was given permission to see the Statute it cannot be secret. Other journalists, lawyers and scholars should have the same privilege. If the statute turns out to be as Vercel described it and as was reported in the *London Times* of Oct. 1, 1968, I see no reason why the western allies should not avail themselves of it. As Vercel stated, the French law does not permit to keep a prisoner in solitary confinement for more than a year. It is high time that the Western Powers combine their efforts to prevent the Soviet government from letting Hess die in Spandau. Prolonged confinement of the seventy-five year old Rudolf Hess is nothing but a medieval torture."

In a communication to this writer, Julius Epstein points out that the young Austrian woman, Gerlinde Haberl, was arrested in France and expelled from the country in December, 1969, because she endeavored to hand President Nixon a petition to free Hess after 25 years in prison. The American press carried that news item, but did not give their readers the background of Miss Haberl or the text of her petition. There was even a black-out on an interesting side-light of the Hess case.

This writer went to Salzburg for the sole purpose of interviewing Gerlinde Haberl in her home city.

She is a 24 years old philosophy student of the no-nonsense kind who belongs to no political party. She has what some of the present day students would regard as fanatical zeal and determination to do what she regards as logical, legal and right.

She told me that, quite by chance, she picked up a book in a Paris shop which told much of the Hess story. She admits not having any peace of mind since — thinking of the in-

justice of the so-called "legal" lights who convicted Hess under no international law of that period or yet today.

Hess, she learned, was born of German parents in Cairo, Egypt at the time Egypt was part of the far-flung British empire. He had an aversion to war and was regarded by some of his associates as demented on the subject. He was a trained and skilled aviator, although he did not participate in any of the German air operations.

Fraulein Haberl would venture no supposition as to the objective Hess had in mind when he took off at night in a light plane, risking his life crossing the English Channel and parachuting down in Scotland. Did he have a confidential message from Hitler, which was to be told only to the Prime Minister and his immediate associates?

Anyone of normal intelligence must admit that Hess did not risk his life in that fateful flight without there being some impelling reason.

"After long researching and by interviewing people in Munich who knew Hess," said Fraulein Haberl, "it was established in my mind at least, that he was an advocate for peace. He knew the misery and suffering which inevitably follows war."

To the question: "do you think Hess was acting entirely on his own, when he made that night flight to Britain, or was he carrying a highly secret message from Hitler which, if acted upon, could have brought an armistice on the western front with the possibility of a peace conference?"

The young woman preferred not to hazard a guess on that subject. Her primary concern is with the illegal aspects of the Nuremberg trials. There is no mention in any international Juridical code book — of the World Court at the Hague or in the several Geneva Conventions, which mentions "preparation for war" as a crime. That was the only "war crime" that was charged against Hess. He could not be put in the category of a "war criminal" since he was in a British prison until the so-called "ending" of World War II. It is absurd to say it is ended, since no peace treaty has ever been signed and the Soviet has a large standing army still in Eastern Germany which, incidentally is a violation of the Potsdam agreements concerning the "occupation" of another country, as the Soviet is doing in part of eastern and central Europe.

Miss Haberl was not content to merely talk about the injustice done to Hess, she tried to do something to waken the general public and draw attention to the case.

She went to Berlin and, of course, to Spandau Prison. From there, after getting nowhere in her self-imposed task, she went to Moscow. She made an effort to see Kosygin but was unsuccessful. However, she did see his daughter to whom the Hess petition was given. The daughter promised to get it to her father. Fraulein Haberl took her petition also to *Pravda*, the Soviet "party-line" newspaper. No doubt the newspaper consigned the petition to the waste basket immediately.

Feeling so thwarted in her efforts, the young woman from Salzburg offered to exchange places with Hess in Spandau Prison and serve out his sentence — or until he died outside the prison.

Her printed petition demanding the release of Hess was sent to President Pompidou of France; to Harold Wilson, then the British Prime Minister; to the State President of the USSR, Podgorny and President Nixon. That was when she was arrested by the French security police and expelled from the country—which adds no glory to "La Belle France."

But as the young woman told me: "I got the one for President Nixon into the hands of a member of his entourage and have since been informed it was given to Mr. Nixon."

Another point she brought out is that for some unknown reason, no one seems to know where to find a copy of the "agreement" of the Four Powers concerning the imprisonment of Hess. All of a sudden it has vanished.

The case of Rudolf Hess, as Julius Epstein so rightly asserted is an "international scandal." Our government is an equal and seemingly willing party to the disgraceful medieval punishment inflicted on a human being. The alibi that Hess cannot be released without the consent of the Soviet is political balderdash of the most palpable and contemptible kind.

It is appropriate that reference be made to that letter received by Julius Epstein from Alex Kosygin, in reply to a communication from Epstein urging the release of Hess from Spandau.

Kosygin says that the "Federal Republic of Germany being one of the successors of the former Hitler Reich is responsible

to punish every war criminal and none can free the Federal Republic from its responsibilities."

It is monumental audacity and the very pinnacle of effrontery for Kosygin to speak of "war criminals" when the entire civilized world knows, for instance, of the wanton slaughter of the 15,000 or so Polish officers and others in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk, Russia. That massacre — one of many committed by the Soviet — has not to this day been "officially" included in the "war crimes" of the Soviet.

The irrefutable proof of that Soviet guilt was evident with the finding of the graves by the Germans in 1943. Why was that "war crime" not kept on the list of cases to be tried at Nuremberg? The chief United States prosecutor at Nuremberg was Robert Jackson and his assistant was Thomas Dodd, presently a United States senator from Connecticut. Both admitted they knew it was a Soviet crime. Dodd told an audience of women in Philadelphia that he "knew at the time that the Katyn Forest atrocity was a Soviet crime", but no one had indicted the Soviet for the crime. Isn't it the province in fact the legal duty of the prosecutor to bring in an indictment when the overwhelming proof of guilt — in this case the Katyn massacre — is brought to their attention?

Despite the efforts of a few forthright members of Congress to have the Katyn Massacre officially charged against the Russians, it seems impossible to get action on the case.

We must not "embarrass" the Russians, has been the policy of several White House tenants and an equal number of Washington administrations.

CHAPTER 15

Pawns of Politicians

Zonia Veliskova and Phil Carr were standing on the balcony of her modest apartment in Piestany. Planes droned ominously, but unseen overhead. At each dull thud of bombs falling in the distance Zonia shuddered involuntarily. For a moment they scanned the darkening skies for a glimpse of what — they knew not exactly.

"Eventually," she said, "they may blot out this house — and me." Like millions of others, she had an inordinate desire to live. Twenty-six seemed too young to die.

"They are thirty miles of more away," Carr re-assured her. "From the detonations they may be eighty miles in an airline. This is the first time I've heard them so late in the day."

"We'll be next — I'm afraid."

"So, at last you're afraid," Carr chided her pleasantly.

They entered the living room of her apartment and closed the balcony door. No glimmer of light must penetrate into the darkening street and bring the ever alert military police, with possibly a fine for violating the black-out restrictions.

"It's about time you got away from here," Carr said to her.

"But where shall I go, Phil?" she asked a bit tiredly. "Most of my furniture has been sent away. Clothing and food are there," motioning toward several leather bags and cartons. "The Red Army will be here any time soon to "liberate" us and you know what that means. Which way can I turn?"

"You've been refused a visa for Prague?"

"For the third time, even though I'm a Czech."

Carr's position was more fortunate. For several seasons he had been coming to Piestany on doctor's orders, to get what benefit he could from their justly famed mineral baths. As his passport and the money he expended was Swiss, he was welcomed.

"Count Wellman," Zonia went on, "hopes to drive over the border in one of his farm wagons, if it's not too risky."

"It is risky. The Reds will be over that border before he

can get there, I'm afraid. I'd feel more relieved if I knew you were elsewhere, when this place is behind the front."

Betty, the maid of all work brought coffee which Zonia poured into small cups and handed one to Carr without commenting on his remark.

"There's one way to get you over that border," he said after Betty left the room.

"How?"

"As my wife."

That drew a glance of amazement, which was not unwarranted. Although they had been good friends for a couple of years, there was never anything else. Carr's status as a cynical bachelor was known and he was tolerated as such. Besides he was at least a dozen years older than Zonia which would seem to cancel him out as a matrimonial possibility.

"Why, Phil," she said smilingly, "you know I've promised to marry someone in Prague."

"So you told me. A school-girl sweetheart you've not seen for ages. You may still marry him, if you both live to meet in Prague."

"But wouldn't that be rather awkward, with you as my husband?"

"My proposal was intended to get you out of the danger zone. Not only from the hazard of bombs and bullets, but from what will follow when the Reds arrive. You and Betty would be fair plunder for the conquering 'liberators'."

"Perhaps, but —"

"It's not at all certain that I can marry in this country. My suggestion is a way to beat the border ban against you. Even if I cannot get an immediate visa for you into any other country, I can get you to your parents in Prague."

She came around the table and pressed a kiss on his cheek. "You're a dear to make the offer and I shall always remember it."

"Don't put it off into memory, you've no time to waste. And I'll add, there are no strings to this proposal. Nor will it be difficult or expensive to cut adrift from me later."

"An easy divorce?"

"Simpler than that. If a marriage is not, is not consummated, that being the legal term, all you need to do is to apply for an annulment. Difficult though it may be, I will stifle any personal feelings I may have in the matter and the marriage

will not be consummated. Do I make things clear enough for you?"

Perhaps it was the intermittent rumble of explosives in the distance and the fear of what might happen right here, that induced Zonia to accept Carr's suggestion.

The following morning Carr consulted a lawyer. He was informed that there was no legal impediment to the proposed marriage. However, the laws prescribed an interval of three weeks waiting after the public announcement of the banns.

That, Carr insisted, was out of the question. He wanted no public announcement and three days was as long as he could delay his departure. Just where he was going in three days was not made certain, but he impressed the attorney with the urgency of the matter.

A visit was made to an official at the City Hall who transcribed the doings of Cupid in the public records. Legal currency of a generous amount was slipped unobserved into the official's hand. Thereupon he discovered a way to omit the public announcement and to reduce the waiting time to three days.

It would be necessary for Carr to produce his birth and baptismal certificates. His Swiss passport was accepted in lieu of a birth certificate but it had not been necessary to prove his baptism before. A way was found to circumvent the problem. In his luggage Carr found a prettily printed program of a testimonial dinner tendered a prominent churchman in Lucerne with Carr's name as chairman of the affair.

"This seems to prove," the willing official assured himself, "that you are neither a Moslem or an atheist, so I'll enter your name as a baptised Christian." That netted him another five hundred kronen. Remarkable, the working power of money, when judicially dispersed.

Two days later the matrimonial knot was legally tied by another official. He took a solemn oath not to reveal the fact, for some days at least.

That day several bombers soared high over the city. There being no military objective in the immediate area the local inhabitants paid scant heed to the air-raid sirens.

All territory some hundred kilometers to the east was overrun by the Russians. Phone services outside the local areas

had stopped. Telegrams were accepted for despatch by the post office, if and when that service was resumed.

"Be ready to leave as soon as I can find transportation," said Carr to Zonia. "We're joining the evacuees — going, we know not where."

After hours of frantic searching Carr found a man who was driving a small truck to Svaty Jur, a village fifteen kilometers or so from the capital. On payment of a fantastic sum he agreed to take the couple, together with their traveling cases, boxes and bags.

The scent of spring was in the air. On the slopes of the far-away Little Carpathians were patches of snow. Buds of the shrubbery along the roadside were breaking into leaf.

"Tomorrow," Zonia reminded Carr, "will be the beginning of spring. But where will we be?"

"Haven't the faintest idea. We're westward bound — toward destiny."

The ancient motor truck bumped, rattled and lurched at a vigorous speed, for its age, covering the distance to Svaty Jur in little over two hours. Fortunately the railway was still operating from there.

Some people were fleeing the city, believing that safety lay in the country and villages. The villagers were scampering into the city, hoping there would be police to protect them from looters and bandits who were known to be with the Red communist army.

Something like orderly pandemonium reigned around the main railway station in the capital. Hundreds were besieging the ticket sellers' windows, purchasing transportation on whatever trains were departing in a direction away from the oncoming Reds. Although the Moscow radio proclaimed that the Red forces were to "liberate people" — those who could were fleeing.

Leaving Zonia to guard their luggage, Carr weaved his way into the crowd of potential ticket purchasers.

"What luck?" she asked when he returned an hour later.

"A train is supposed to leave for Brunn at seven this evening. From there we must try to get transportation further. The ticket seller gave me his blessing and took my money for two first class tickets as far as Brunn. We'll chance it."

The air raid sirens began one of their long drawn out wailings. The crowd in the railway station stood still —

not knowing where they could go. There were peasants in clumsy leather boots with knapsacks and babies on their backs. Well dressed men and women, perhaps for the first time in their lives, were carrying their own luggage. Strain and anxiety showed in their faces. Darkness settled on the city.

Uniformed policemen and military officers tried to herd the people into a cave that had been hollowed out of a hill across the tracks which served as an air-raid shelter. Some people followed the orders. Others parked themselves and their possessions in the passage under the railway tracks and refused to budge. Trains rumbled overhead. Tomorrow, everyone whispered, the Reds would be in the city. Tonight was the chance to escape, but to where?

During a lull in the staccato crackle of the anti-aircraft batteries Zonia and Carr boarded a train which the guard said was departing for Cuty. Without any noticeable starting signal, the train moved out of the station and into the blackness of the night.

The guard elbowed his way through the coaches, making a perfunctory gesture of examining and punching tickets which he scrutinized in the light of the one-candle-power lantern he carried. Those without tickets received gruff words from him, but nothing more. At Cuty the train came to a prolonged stop.

"This is the border station," Zonia whispered to Carr. "If we get past here, we may hope to travel on toward Prague. If not —"

"There's no such word as fail," he returned with forced confidence.

When the control officer called for identification papers, they were thrust at him in the half-light, including the recently acquired marriage certificate. A wet thumb held over the date on the paper obliterated it sufficiently for Carr to inform the control man that his wife, then sleeping with her head on one of their bags, was in an interesting condition. He hoped it would not be necessary to waken her or delay their flight to Brunn, as arrangements had been made for her to enter a maternity home the following day. The control man, probably the father of a family, nodded understandingly and said he hoped it would be a boy. What with the seeds then being sown for the next war, there would always be a demand

for more boys. Carr pressed some kronen notes in the man's hand and, unwillingly, agreed with him.

In a little while the train crossed the frontier. Zonia then came out of her simulated slumber and remarked on Carr's lack of regard for the truth, when dealing with immigration officials.

"But I'm more than grateful to you," she added, and almost wish you were my husband in reality, not just legally." Carr might have accepted that as a compliment or merely as her appreciation for his genius in emergencies.

Before many hours troubles began mounting. A bomb or land mine put the train's locomotive out of commission. Shattered window glass of some coaches drew blood from some passengers, but except for the engine crew, there were no fatalities. At this period of their flight, Carr wondered if it had been a mistake to bring Zonia into what appeared to be a battle front.

After six hours of waiting, workmen made the necessary repairs to the rails and another locomotive arrived to bring the passengers into safety—or additional perils.

The city of Brunn—but again renamed "Brno"—had not been severely battle-scared. Hundreds from other areas had flocked there. Rooms or beds of any kind were almost unobtainable.

"I can give you and your wife a double bed in a room with another couple," said the man at the tenth place Zonia and Carr sought accommodations. "Or you can have two cots in an attic room."

"We'll take the attic," said Carr, after noticing a nervous expression on Zonia's face.

There was little else in the allotted attic space, except a cot and what, for no reason at all, is called a day-bed. A strip of carpet a metre wide separated the two occupants. That and will power.

It was about noon the next day that Zonia informed Carr of a phone conversation she had with Prague.

"Stanislaw was so excited. He said he would leave immediately to come for me."

Stanislaw Kovec—pronounced "Kova-chek" as Zonia told Carr, was the man she had promised to marry. Apparently

he was hitch-hiking from Prague, because for two days they heard nothing from him.

When Carr went through the formalities of a marriage with Zonia, his intention was to consign his pretty charge to the care of her parents, who lived in Prague. Then his responsibilities and self-imposed obligation would be ended.

"Phil, dear," said Zonia to him the third day at the little hotel, "I want you to me my fiance." She was hanging onto the arm of the one Carr assumed to be Stanislaw. The hand he shot out at Carr was like a grappling hook.

"Delighted to meet you," said Carr, which was not exactly the truth. The fellow was the personification of all Carr had anticipated with a name like Stanislaw.

The man grunted something in German, then he tried French garnished with overtones of Czech.

At that moment the sound of distant bombs sent them into the cellar. They settled themselves on a bench, Zonia between the two men. Stanislaw worked up a particularly black frown. His face seemed to specialize in frowns. His cobalt eyes lacked any sense of humor. Heavy fuzz tapered from the back of his neck into his coat collar, cropping out like weeds from under his cuffs. The voice he used was husky and rasping.

Strangely enough, Carr had a premonition that Stanislaw would be cut on an unattractive pattern and hoped a bomb or some such triviality would save Zonia from merging her future with his. She had not seen him for five years and perhaps he had developed into something quite different from the youth she had known.

"Why is it that no one in this so-called hotel knows your name?" he said to Zonia rather brusquely.

"You inquired for me?" she returned pleasantly.

"I asked if Zonia Veliskova is here and was told she is not. The fellow at the desk became annoyed when I insisted you were here. After describing you, he said I must be referring to the wife of the Swiss gentleman in the attic. He said I would probably find her with him."

Zonia glanced at Carr, who maintained a diplomatic silence in three languages. This was a matter for her to explain.

"It's like this, Stan," began Zonia. "My friend, Phil, of whom I wrote you, succeeded in getting me out of the country by marrying me and . . ."

“What?” The gasp Stanislaw propelled into the ether was that of a porpoise surfacing for air.

Then, in abbreviated form, Zonia gave the fiance a word picture of all that occurred. It was obvious that Stanislaw did not approve of Carr's efforts to get Zonia to her parents. Especially did he object to Zonia and Carr sharing an attic room.

“But don't you understand, dear,” Zonia tried to explain, “it is just the same as if we were merely good friends, which we are. As I tried to make clear, all that is necessary for me to do, is to apply for an annulment. Because we are not married in the fullest sense of the word, if you get my meaning and I'm sure you do.”

He grunted and turned sharply to Carr. “Is that correct?”

That put the capstone on all the aversion Carr had been generating against Stanislaw. Zonia was just about the most candid and truthful person he had ever known. For the fiance to question her veracity and incidentaly her moral conduct in that three word question, made him angry enough to flatten him then and there. It would have been a tough encounter as the fiance was many pounds heavier and ten years younger.

There were additional rumbling in the throat of the fiance, then he launched off on another tangent.

“Very well, Zonia, I'll overlook your actions, or lack of discretion in accepting the suggestion of your friend, I mean—”

“Oh, you will? How sweet of you, Stan.”

The words were dipped in honey and alum. Never had Carr known Zonia to change her attitude so swiftly, or with such a searing tone. She bounded up many degrees in his estimation.

Had Stanislaw been endowed with the prudence of a normal person, he would have tabled the subject for this meeting. But love is not only blind, it is sometimes blundering.

“There's no reason for you to remain with the man who got you here,” said the fiance. “Now that I've arrived we'll make arrangements for you to stay elsewhere until . . . ?

“Have you any place in mind?” was Zonia's cool question. “Hundreds are crowding into the city daily. Few, if any can find a roof under which to sleep—much less a bed.”

"Yes, perhaps, but I can't permit you to . . . to inconvenience your friend any longer."

"She's no inconvenience," Carr assured Stanislaw. "It's a pleasure to have her with me. She may stay as long as she likes." Zonia smiled her thanks, which did not help to allay the attitude of Stanislaw. He began more arguments to bolster his demands for her immediate dissolution of the business-like arrangement which had assigned her to sharing the attic room with Carr. This seemed to be an excellent place for Carr to make his excuses and let them settle their affairs in private.

It must have been midnight when the door of the attic room opened and Zonia entered. The determined way in which she closed and locked the door was proof that Stanislaw had come off loser in the first round.

Carr sat up in his cot and smiled a greeting.

"You're back, I see."

"Are you sorry?"

"Quite the contrary. I'm delighted you did not let yourself be inconvenienced—to harp on a word introduced by your fiance."

"There was no other place for me to go."

"Splendid. I hope your returning here will further increase the blood pressure of that unappreciative creature you have chosen for your quarreling companion."

"After the way he acted today, I'm not so sure . . ."

"Really? That's marvelous."

"When I think of all the trouble you took on my account. Why, he didn't even have a word of thanks for you."

"I'm glad he didn't. It leaves me free to express my opinion of him. Besides I feel a certain responsibility."

"In what way?"

"Having contrived to smuggle you out of the Red orbit, I dislike handing you over to someone who does not begin to appreciate you. It has caused me a lot of worry—since meeting Stan."

A great deal more was unburdened from their hearts before their chat was finished. The kiss she then gave Carr was vastly different from the friendly pecks on the cheek which repaid other little favors.

It was toward mid-day that they again met the fiance. His

attitude had undergone a change during the night. There was an attempt to being affable and even a bit apologetic.

"Hope you'll forgive me for being cross yesterday."

"I'll forgive you, Stan," said Zonia graciously.

"I thought over all you explained to me and even consulted an attorney."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. He confirmed what you told me — that as the marriage is only a legal formality, it will be very simple to have it annulled."

"Quite so."

"There are some affidavits to be made out. So if both of you have time, we might go to see him now."

"I'm afraid, Stanislaw, it's too late."

"No, no," glancing at his watch. "He'll be at his office until one o'clock."

"I mean it's twenty four hours too late."

"But you said yesterday —"

Then it was that Zonia displayed her amazing candour. An admirable trait of character — candour. But at times it can be somewhat embarrassing. Carr's face registered forced neutrality as Zonia replied.

"I simply mean, Stanislaw," her eyes lifted to Carr and then dipped modestly, "that since yesterday the marriage, to use the legal term — has been consummated."

CHAPTER 16

Our Two-Front Wars

We are at present involved on two battle fronts. The political campaign on the mainland of the United States and the military one in East Asia. In some respects the batteries of typewriters and typesetting machines — primary weapons on the home fronts — are more lethal than an equal number of machine guns. Their missiles go farther. Their reports or explanations are often ambiguous or intentionally distorted.

It is a military secret, known to only a few million that our forces in East Asia, also those in Western Europe, have nuclear weapons in their arsenals, which are to be used only on explicit orders of the President of the United States. Senator Barry Goldwater quoted the official instructions of the President to our commanders in the Vietnam area, as released to the press. Those words are that the commanders may "use any weapons necessary."

The word "any" is simple. It cannot be construed several ways. The President's words were not that the commanders may use "any weapons" except nuclear weapons. He said "any." And any in plain English means any including nuclear weapons if deemed necessary.

We are now plagued with the question of who and when will the nuclear weapons of NATO be called into use.

At the time NATO was created, as a deterrent to Soviet aggression in Europe, only the United States and Russia had nuclear weapons. The NATO forces may not use such weapons, except on specific orders of our President. But now France — after booting the NATO headquarters out of their country — has nuclear weapons which they could use at their own discretion. That changes the situation somewhat.

From various sources abroad — as this writer learned on a recent fact finding trip there — experienced and capable military leaders are urging their political superiors to change the ground rules. More authority should be placed in the discretion of the commander in chief of the NATO forces and his staff officers.

There is understandable uneasiness felt in some European

countries over the basic rule that sole authority over the nuclear weapons rests with the man in the White House. He is some 3,000 miles away. A time lag of one or two hours waiting for authority to repulse an enemy attack with nuclear weapons, if deemed necessary, could mean an initial victory for the enemy. It could conceivably decide the fate of a campaign and even the fate of a country. Lost minutes could be fatal. We come up against the same false reasoning which we are accustomed to hearing from some members of Congress who demand that we withdraw the larger percentage of our military forces from Western Germany and the NATO countries. The wholly stupid argument those legislators advance for their ridiculous assertions is that — with the large ocean-spanning air transports we now have — we are able to land troops and heavy military hardware in Western Europe within 48 hours.

That would be forty seven hours and thirty minutes too late. The enemy forces would already be occupying and heavily entrenched — far into the heart of West Germany, the NATO countries — and probably be at the English Channel.

It cannot be asserted too often nor emphasized too strongly that, first of all it was the United States President primarily, who made concessions, "deals" and disgraceful commitments, with the then Soviet chieftain, Josef Stalin — resulting in the Soviet being strongly entrenched in Eastern and Western Europe. The Washington administrations from Roosevelt to Nixon have successfully failed to repulse or check encroachments of Soviet communist infiltration on the European continent. An ominous sign of how far we have permitted matters to "drift" is the recent so-called non-aggression pact which Willy Brandt signed with the Moscow treaty-breakers.

Fundamentally our President must depend upon the advice, judgment and initiative, of the military chiefs at NATO as to what weapons and when they should be used against an aggressive enemy. And when we and the information media speak of the "enemy" there is just one country, just one aggressive "enemy." It is the same power which the United States fostered and by tremendous loans actually brought to its present military might. Quite naturally the people of western Europe — meaning primarily Germany and the NATO countries — are entitled to expect protection from

the United States. What is that saying — “as ye sow, so also shall ye reap.”

It should be made clear to the world and to Moscow in particular, that there will not be a minute's time-lag if they were so rash as to invite retaliation from NATO's nuclear weapons. The Supreme Commander of NATO should have the authority to safe-guard his forces and perhaps save peace in the world — such as we have.

Why Was General Patton Murdered?

That question has been put to this writer on more than one occasion — during the "question period" following an address before well informed audiences, in Europe, particularly in Germany. It is not "*was* General Patton murdered" but "*why*" was he liquidated.

Of all the high ranking military men among the Western Allies during World War II, Patton was the most forthright and uncontaminated by the official attitude of showing "brotherly love" for our Russian comrades. Patton knew history, he knew people and he could detect the deception in Soviet pledges of friendship.

His nephew, Frederick Ayer, Jr., was attached to the U.S. Intelligence Service during the greater part of World War II. In a book by Ayer, published in 1957 (Henry Regnery, Chicago) he relates some highlights concerning his illustrious uncle. Quite true Patton was flamboyant, undiplomatic in his language but forthright and fearless in his expressions concerning people and vote conscious politicians. He was a competent military commander who shared the opinion of General Douglas MacArthur that "there is no substitute for victory."

His nephew, Ayer, relates of a meeting with his uncle in Paris a few days after the so-called ending of World War II in May, 1945. The war we have not officially ended to this day. Patton did not share the jubilation of less astute officers of the Western Allies.

What we should do, he insisted was to finish the war "now". We should have forced the Russians back over their own borders. "We could, quite morally have torn up a few damn fool agreements" — and gone into the countries who wanted to welcome us, instead of carrying out the perfidious arrangements by which Roosevelt consigned countries and millions of people to the brutalities of Soviet sovereignty.

If we don't end this war now, by forcing the Reds back into their own country, insisted Patton, the day may come "when

it will take six years and cost six million American lives." His nephew said that such observations would not make Patton popular.

"I'll speak in any damned way I see fit when I know I'm telling the truth," retorted Patton.

Earlier in this volume former President Truman is quoted as expressing almost the same views as those of General Patton — as contained in the book *The Gentlemen from Independence*. Truman said that had he known in 1945, what he knew about the Russians in 1950: "He would have ordered our troops to drive on to the borders of Russia."

General Patton said the same in 1945. How right he was, we are observing in the world-wide encroachments of Soviet communism — today. Patton was virtually retired from any important command, because he would not parrot the pro-Soviet praise which appeared to be officially prescribed.

One night he was being driven on the Autobahn (German freeway) when there was a collision with a heavy-military vehicle — not too far from Heidelberg.

Patton was severely injured. According to some reports his condition was not critical. Blood transfusion would have saved his life and such "life savers" were in the immediate neighborhood.

For twenty years there have been persistent assertions from well-informed Germans that Patton's death was wanted by certain elements — particularly in Washington. There were those who did not want him to return to the United States. Several other high ranking military officers, former cabinet members during the reign of Roosevelt and professional idol-makers, had written books which had only moderate success. General Patton, with his flair for the dramatic and trenchant terms, would appeal to the vast majority of our people.

That he was firmly and implacably opposed to our supine submission to Soviet desires and designs — made General Patton anathema to certain factions and racial groups in the United States. He was well liked, in fact popular with the Germans — when the war was over. That also was chalked up against him by the pro-communist, pro-Soviet canaille in Washington and New York.

In the firm opinion of many in Germany it was a "planned accident" which ended the life of General Patton. There

are conflicting versions of the happenings, some persons asserting that the driver of one vehicle in the accident — has been "missing" — his whereabouts unknown. Not unlike the continued imprisonment of Rudolf Hess, in order that his voice and what he "might" have to tell shall not be told — the diary which General Patton kept — is, apparently doomed to be kept from the people of this country.

An important book publisher in Chicago told this writer a few years ago: "I have read the Patton diary. I want to publish it. But I cannot get permission from the family." The late Westbrook Pegler also told this writer that he had read the Patton diary. "It should be published," said Pegler. "It will take the haloes off of certain ones and is the factual kind of material which the entrenched 'establishment' will not like."

So pressure has undoubtedly been brought to bear and the Patton diary will be denied the American public.

One is constrained to ask — "where and from whom can we expect to obtain the facts in connection with our military missions in many parts of the world?"

Not too long ago *Life Magazine* and some metropolitan newspapers published photographs and shocking statements of American soldiers who, they asserted, were ordered by their commanding officers to murder — God knows how many innocent women and children in the villages of Vietnam.

Senator Stephen Young, (D.-Ohio) stated on the floor of the Senate that "the reported massacre at Maylai is so shocking as to be almost beyond belief. There is convincing evidence that this deliberate, methodical atrocity did actually occur, under orders from U.S. officers."

Senator Young, with whom this writer seldom agrees, stated that by reason of our napalm bombing and artillery fire, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians, most of whom were women, children and old men, have been killed or maimed for life." The Senator added: "I personally witnessed children — victims of war, without arms and legs and other horrible afflictions, during my visits in all areas of South Vietnam in 1965 and 1968. I spent about a month on each trip. I visited hospitals and the German hospital ship anchored in Danang. The leaders and surgeons there did not ask whether the victim was a Vietcong or whether he was an American sympathizer. Anyone maimed or wounded was

taken in as long as there was ample room. They had fine German nurses in attendance," said the Senator.

He continued by putting in the *Record* more of his personal observations: "In that hospital I saw the most horrible sights I've ever seen in my life . . . a little child burned black as the result of napalm bombing, with one arm off. I saw other sights that bothered me for nights and to this day. American napalm bombs have killed and maimed over 500,000 old men, women and children in Vietnam. That is no exaggeration."

Those among us who make an effort to keep abreast of world happenings have observed that in the often garbled reports from Vietnam or the Pentagon, the U.S. officers of higher rank are never mentioned in connection with atrocities. It is always a young lieutenant or non-commissioned officer who is on trial or investigation of alleged atrocities, such as those involved in the Maylai massacre.

Anyone with a morsel of intelligence knows that it is from higher ranking officers that orders originate. Just as in the case of the "Keelhaul" documents which are tabbed as "highly secret." Why? Because they are positive proof from the highest echelons that the Washington administration and the "Joint Chiefs of Staff"—we must assume—cooperated with the Russian violators of all codes of military or civilian conduct in the "Keelhaul" tragedy reference to which has been cited earlier herein.

Our communication media — especially the "not-so-free" press screams in bold type demanding that continuous search be made throughout the world for certain former German SS men or others who are charged with the killing of civilians or prisoners during World War II. Will they be equally as insistent upon bringing to trial the GI's and their officers who are charged with the wanton murder of helpless Vietnamese? Or will the power of the Pentagon and its battery of apologists for the massacres in Vietnam, contrive to squelch this blackest scandal of the Vietnam war?

The Communist press throughout the world has made propaganda capital out of these murders alleged to have been done by our military men. If the evidence is convincing and the charges sustained, there can be no white-washing of the officers who were in any way connected with such scandalous misconduct. If we had "won" that war several years ago, as

our knowledgeable military men say we could have done, we would not be in the mess we are today.

It is reasonably certain that if any other country was waging what we may designate as a "chemical warfare" — killing perhaps as many civilians, women and children, as armed combatants, there would be waves of denunciations from politicians, pious prelates, civic societies and scores of newspaper columnists and editors.

But since it is our forces that are charged with the brutal, treaty-violating form of warfare, there is thundering silence. The irrefutable record shows that the United States has flagrantly shattered the long established international codes of warfare. There appears to be studied and successful effort never to mention the Geneva Convention to which the United States is a signator. It spells out specifically that the belligerent nations or armies shall not wage war against the non-combatant civilians in any country.

It may be asserted without fear of successful refutation that during and particularly in the latter days of World War II — both in Europe and Asia, the high command of the American military forces committed "crimes against humanity." That is one of the rather vague charges brought against German commanders who were convicted at Nuremberg.

In a previous volume by this writer accurate details are put into the record showing that one of the most heinous massacres of civilians in world history — was the obliteration of Dresden, February 13, 14, 15, 1945. Dresden was known to be an "open city", devoid of offensive or defensive weapons. It was crowded to double its normal population with refugees — hoping to escape the westward-coming Red army plunderers. Stalin wanted all anti-Bolsheviks purged from eastern and central Europe. So, to oblige the modern Genghis Kahn in the Kremlin, the "open city" of Dresden was obliterated.

It was done by wave after wave of "Mustangs" and dive bombers who wantonly murdered (that is the correct word to use) an estimated 250,000 non-combatant human beings. The Dresden Police report, dated March 23, 1945, asserts. "It is safe to estimate that 250,000 were killed, the greater percentage being women and children. Only 30 percent could be identified." The English author and member of Parliament,

Richard H. S. Crossman, writing in the *Esquire* issue of November, 1963, refers to the atrocity as "a symbol of Yankee sadism and brutality." He notes that British flyers also participated in that wanton massacre — most of the victims being women and children.

Were the ones who ordered the mass killing of civilians indicted at the Nuremberg trials? Why not? In his opening address at the start of those trials, the chief U.S. prosecutor, Robert Jackson announced that the trial would include all "crimes against humanity" and that "nothing would be left out". Is that so? It is not. Purposely left out at Nuremberg was an indictment of the Soviet for the Katyn Forest massacre.

Nor was there reference to the wanton slaughter of those women and children in Dresden — in flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and the generally accepted codes of civilized warfare — it is an anachronism to call any warfare "civilized."

Therefore if some GI's accuse their officers of ordering them to slaughter innocent civilians, many women and children, their defense attorneys can cite comparable orders from the High Command in the latter days of World War II. But that unforgivable violation of the codes of modern warfare was dwarfed to second place by the reprehensible atomic devastation which was inflicted on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Never let this inconvertible truth be forgotten or glossed over in any way. The one and only country or government which committed an atomic bombing — of civilians, women, children, old and young — was the United States of America.

"Crimes against humanity" was one of the meaningless phrases bandied about by the activists at the Nuremberg trials. It was not a court of justice. How could their proceedings be designated as striving for "justice" — when one of the judges was from Soviet Russia? That member-nation had then and still has a record of "crimes against humanity" which is exceeded by no other country in modern history.

Who gave the command to drop the first bomb on Hiroshima, August 6, 1945 and the second one on Nagasaki, August 9, just three days later? There is understandable reason why the name of the one who gave the order for that greatest atrocity is not divulged.

The commander in chief of the United States forces and

their allies in all the Pacific and the Asia theatre of operations, was General Douglas MacArthur. He did not order the violation of all rules of warfare by giving the word to murder and maim for life tens of thousands of Japanese civilians. Who gave the order?

There are those who endeavor to justify the atrocity by saying that it was the atomic bombing which saved thousands of American lives, in a proposed invasion of the mainland of Japan. That is deliberate distortion of facts — which were known by our military commanders at the time.

Admiral William D. Leahy, the senior staff officer at the Yalta conference said at the time: "I was of the firm opinion that our war against Japan had progressed to the point where her defeat was only a matter of time and attrition. Therefore we did not need Stalin's help to defeat our enemy in the Pacific." Furthermore, he had informed the President that "Japan could be forced to accept our terms of surrender by the use of sea and air power, without an invasion of the Japanese mainland."

We also have the words of MacArthur in relation to the commitments Roosevelt made with Stalin, by which the Soviet would enter the war against Japan.

MacArthur said that neither directly or indirectly did he have the slightest connection with the Yalta conference. He asserted: "Neither I nor any member of my command was present at the Yalta conference and I personally did not even know it was being held. The imminent collapse of Japan was clearly apparent. Had my views been requested with reference to Yalta I would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet into the Pacific war at that late date. To have made vital concessions for such a purpose would have seemed to me fantastic."

Sifting the facts and putting bits of history in their proper place, where do we find any authoritative reference to an "invasion of the Japanese homeland" which — so the apologists for the wanton murdering of tens of thousands of Japanese civilians by an atomic bomb — justifies that — damnable massacre? Who gave the order for that crime against civilization? To assert that the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings were to prevent the sacrifice of our troops in a proposed invasion is a deliberate lie. We return therefore to the question who ordered the bombing?

There is understandable reluctance for any official of the Washington "establishment" or of the military forces in the Pacific to admit that by his order, the bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in flagrant and unforgivable violation of the Geneva Convention and other treaties to which the United States is a signator.

We do have information concerning the uniformed member of the U.S. Armed Forces who was ordered to drop the tremendously lethal bomb on defenseless civilians. It blotted out the lives of thousands of men, women and children besides maiming more thousands for life. It is a stigma that man will carry to his dying day.

This writer and many others know the name of that individual who acted under orders and dropped the bomb. But to spare him more mental anguish his name will not appear in this book. Authentic reports inform us that his life has been wrecked.

The horrible tragedy which he personally caused, on orders of his superior officers, has preyed on his mind ever since. His wife has admitted to close relatives and friends that he is often morbid and grief stricken — unable to rid himself from blame for the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

There are no laurels for that man who, reluctantly, made history. His name is not immortalized as that of Charles Lindbergh, Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacker, the Wright brothers or Amelia Earhart. There are no laurels for him. On the contrary he is — in his own mind at least — an outcast from civilized society. No agency of the Washington "establishment" has pinned medals on his chest. It is understandable that every effort be made to squelch the faintest reference to that "crime against humanity" — to use the often repeated cliche reminiscent of the Nuremberg Trials. It is imperative that the present generation be made aware of these pages of relatively recent history. They will then know who it was brought justifiable denunciation on the United States from many in various parts of the world. The youths of today should have the facts. Perhaps then more of the students would be more interested in instruction than in insurrection.

Millions of federal funds had been spent at the Los Alamos project where a coterie of scientists and engineers had been working on atomic research and development. They produced a terrifying weapon. A weapon which Lyndon Johnson

— when he was President — said “should never have been used.”

There is no mention accompanying that truthful statement of Lyndon Johnson's that it was a loquacious member of his own political party who was President at the time Hiroshima and Nagasaki were razed — with the accompanying massacre of civilians, women and children, to say nothing of the thousands who are maimed for life. To date there has been no remorseful statement from the gentleman from Independence, Missouri.

The scientists, researchers and professors at the Los Almos project were eager that there be a demonstration of the destructive power of the bomb they created. There is no recorded expression of remorse from those scientists for the irreparable damage and loss of life caused by such a demonstration. Now that the Soviet, Communist China, France and perhaps other countries have the terrifying weapons, there is increasing tension throughout the world.

Singularly enough, in the August 17, 1970, issue of the widely read *U.S. News and World Report*, its editor David Lawrence reprints his editorial of August 6, 1945, which was but a few days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. It is captioned: WHAT HATH MAN WROUGHT.

The editorial reads, in part: “Man has at least brought forth a weapon that reduces war to an absurdity.

“Man has discovered that a means of destroying whole nations is available out of the minerals of the earth . . . no people can hope to remain secure against the atomic bombs of another people . . . A few decades ago man did not think it fair or sportsmanlike to attack non-combatants. Civilians behind the lines were immune. At the beginning of World War II we were horrified to see the German air forces murdering civilians.”

(Mr. Lawrence must be corrected at this point. The first bombing of civilians in World War II, was done by the British when they bombed the undefended city of Freiburg, Germany, May 11, 1940, killing a number of women and children. This is in published testimony of Sir Arthur Harris, former chief of the British air operations and J. M. Spaight, former chief secretary of the British Air Ministry. In his book *Bombing Vindicated* Spaight refers to the “great decision” that was made May 11, 1940—the day after the Freiburg bombing. He

says: "We were doubtful about the psychological effect of propagandist distortion of the truth that it was we who started the bombing—May 1940. That surely was a mistake. It was a splendid decision.")

Now returning to the editorial of David Lawrence.

"We — the great, idealistic, humane democracies, on the so-called civilized side — began bombing men, women and children in Germany. Last week we reached the climax — we destroyed tens of thousands of civilians in two Japanese cities with the new atomic bomb.

"We had been winning the war against Japan. The surrender of Japan has been inevitable for weeks. We can rejoice that hostilities are to cease at least. We . . . of all civilized nations, did not hesitate to employ the most destructive weapon of all times indiscriminately against men, women and children. What a precedent for the future we have furnished other nations even less concerned than we with scruples or ideals. Surely we cannot be proud of what we have done."

Under a sub-heading of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS LATER, Mr. Lawrence says: "Let us acknowledge our mistake. We were not justified by any precedent of international law. The position to which we should have steadfastly adhered was rightly proclaimed by President Roosevelt at the outset of World War II, when he addressed a note to all the belligerents pleading with them not to bomb unfortified cities. At least we should have given public warning and asked that the civilian population be withdrawn from the two Japanese cities. It is not too late to confess our guilt and to ask God and all the world to forgive our error. David Lawrence."

As a footnote to that: President Roosevelt did not cease his intimate relations with Winston Churchill even after the British had officially admitted that it was they who initiated the bombing of undefended cities — killing countless civilians (men, women and children).

CHAPTER 18

Arms for Israel But Not for Africa

Some of our representatives in Congress parrot the political pabulum that is disseminated by the affluent agencies of Israel and insist that we sell, give, lend-lease or in any manner supply the state of Israel with whatever war materials they request. In that way, we are assured, peace will be restored in Middle East.

Some of the same legislators protest against the sale of arms to South Africa or Rhodesia, where there is peace and the people of those countries intend to keep the peace.

In mid-1970, a congressman from Minnesota, Donald Foster, disclosed that he and 46 members of the House and Senate were signing a missive to be given our Secretary of State protesting the proposed sale of arms to South Africa by Great Britain.

It might be brought to the attention of the Minnesota meddler, that the United States should mind its own affairs and not presume to dictate policies of other nations around the globe.

In support of his protest against that proposed traffic in arms by Britain and South Africa the congressman from Minnesota quoted a newspaper in India.

South Africa, the Indian publication asserts, "poses a great challenge and threat to the peace of Africa." That is blatant falsehood. The Republic of South Africa has maintained peace in the southern part of that continent. For that reason, primarily, it is damned by the communist dominated or infested so-called independent little states on that vast continent.

We recall that many delegates to the UN from certain of the mendicant African states, so-called by courtesy, released tirades against the United States and Belgium not too long ago, when we and the Belgians rescued hundreds of colored and white people from what would have been massacre by the Congolese rebels.

Those protesting Africans revealed their true character

and their link with Moscow. Mass murders are not only condoned, but are communist policy if necessary to gain control of a regime or people — whether in Europe, Asia or Africa. It is known that arms for the Congolese rebels were supplied by the Soviet and channeled through collaborating states on both the east and west coast of Africa.

Part of the communist design is to pit the Africans against the Whites. The ultimate objective of the Soviet is to incite strife in the Republic of South Africa. It is a glittering, a glamourous, prosperous and peaceful show window on the African continent. It is comparable, in a way, to the contrast between Soviet-communist dominated and drab East Germany and the freedom existing on the other side of the Berlin Wall. The Iron Curtain has been dividing Germany into two spheres — that of free men and prisoners.

In all the vast continent of Africa, from Cairo to the Cape, the Republic of South Africa is the only government that has produced a workable solution to the problem of racial relations and at the same time make it economically sound.

Take the Transki state as an example. It is administered by the Bantus, the natives of that area. All its industry, agriculture and commercial enterprises are owned and operated exclusively by the Bantus. The original financing was supplied by the government of South Africa and millions of dollars are still being appropriated for the Transki and other tribal states which have their own governments, administered by their own chosen and elected officials and are at peace with the world. On a visit of Kaiser Matanzima of the Transki and some of his cabinet to Johannesburg, he stated that "those who have opposed the South Africa government's policies are now recognizing the soundness of the government's point of view."

He added that "with the help of Almighty God, we will succeed." He and his people have stamped out subversive elements — which invariably were instigated by communist agents — either the Peking or Moscow brand. What has been accomplished by the Transki community has been duplicated by other tribal "states" or self governing communities, all sponsored by the Republic of South Africa.

From personal observation, having resided there for two years, this writer can attest that it takes time for the transition from the primitive to the present. Apropos of which:

not too long ago a group of scientists, headed by Dr. W. J. Steyn of South Africa, found a tribe in South West Africa — their people still living in the stone age. Their only implements are made from stone, precisely like those in museums, dated 5,000 years ago. Their people are different in stature and features from all other primitive people. This major anthropological discovery in years was not featured in our news media. Strange . . . Or is it?

South Africa has become increasingly important since the closing of the Suez Canal. Hundreds of ships now go round the Cape, most of them refueling at friendly South African ports.

The need for closer cooperation between the United States and South Africa is self evident. Some squeamish politicians have in recent years catered to the non-white voters in their states or congressional districts, by denouncing what they allege is mis-treatment of the non-whites in that country.

It is the acme of audacity for politicians, some parrots in the information media and professional meddlers, to criticize the policies of South Africa. Within the past two or more years we have witnessed racial riots in this country, taking toll of many lives — policemen, law enforcement officers and innocent bystanders not to mention property damage mounting into millions of dollars.

With our record of incipient anarchy and complete disregard for the tenets of civilized society, allegedly stemming from racial discrimination, we certainly are in no position to denounce the policies of South Africa where there are no such insurrections.

As cited earlier herein, one aide to the anarchists' cause quoted some disparaging paragraphs about South Africa which appeared in a newspaper printed in India.

The truth is that the rather large percentage of Indians in South Africa fare far better in Africa than in their natal land. Many of them are more than modestly wealthy and their living conditions are vastly better than they experienced in India. Although they may return to India any time they wish few, very few of them ever make that journey back to Asia.

Another impelling reason for closer relations between the USA and South Africa is that South Africa has many natural resources — especially minerals which we need. American

industrialists are expanding their operations in that part of Africa, mainly because it has a stable government.

Recently some liberal news scribes and commentators on the air media reported, very reluctantly, that the racial riots in some of our cities were instigated by trained communists. That was not news. For the last three decades — since Franklin Roosevelt told his subjects "there is nothing wrong with communists" they have been at the root of most disturbances throughout the world.

Their activities in the Western hemisphere have increased since Cuba became a Soviet colony, apparently under a new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. Agitators and recruits for guerrilla tactics are sent to Cuba from other countries for post graduate courses in terrorism, sabotage and murder. Some time ago Castro permitted the press to say that the activities of his bandits might be curtailed in the Latin American countries, if the United States would relax some of the measures we have taken to isolate Cuba. It was news to many of us that our State Department had or was doing anything to "isolate" Cuba.

There was no mention by "the Beard" that he and his corps of communist collusionists would stop training agitators who are sent to such places as Asia and South Africa. Actually their graduates in terrorism do not get into South Africa but they do hibernate in the communist infiltrated African states bordering on or near South Africa. From those vantage points they direct their agents or "cells" in South Africa, most of whom are eventually apprehended and jailed. Only a short couple years ago a supposedly "spontaneous" reaction of some non-whites against the government was traced directly to communist agents from either Peking or Moscow. A decade or more ago the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Washington listed the leading communists in the world outside their "motherland" of Russia. Fourteen of that group were in South Africa.

Although the communist party is outlawed there, it is known that many are still there and are more or less active in the tasks assigned them. For years Moscow has coveted the riches of South Africa, far more than the comparatively minor resources of Central Africa. The world-wide communist combine would be immeasurably strengthened if it

could get a strangle hold on South Africa. That country produces 70 percent of the world's free gold. Metaphorically speaking our dollar is on a gold basis. But that is more of a myth than metaphor. The supply of the yellow metal at Ft. Knox is not enough to cover the gold certificates and obligations held by foreign governments and bankers, to say nothing about backing for our dollar which shrinks in value each year.

After the great Stalin accomplice, Franklin Roosevelt, through his lackey, Harry Hopkins, stripped the machinery from our gold mines in California and other western states, then shipping it to Russia, the American mines are idle. How much gold Russia produces is a secret.

Besides gold, South Africa supplies most of the world's diamonds. It's deposits of titanium and beryllium are important materials for construction of supersonic aircraft and other uses in connection with atomic energy projects. They have an abundance of coal which present day scientists and chemists convert into many products. The country is self-sufficient in foods of all kinds, in fact it can sustain a population several times that of the present. It's geographical position — at the lower tip of the African continent — affords command of the sea lanes around Africa. It would be a prize possession for a communist controlled regime.

This is the most valuable and strategically located part of the African continent. It must not be permitted to fall prey to any Soviet or Peking controlled regime. Yet that is precisely what a group of misguided members of our Congress would do.

In a communication sent our Secretary of State, William Rogers, by the 46 or more members of the House and Senate, it is asserted that the sale of arms to South Africa by any nation is in direct violation of an embargo imposed by the Security Council of the U.N. As cited earlier in these pages, the assistant Secretary of the U.N. and the major member of the Security Council who directs and decides "foreign affairs" matters, is a Soviet communist. Need one say more?

We are informed by this medley of meddling Congressional members, that if the sale of arms to South Africa by Britain is finalized, then the black states of Uganda and Tanzania will withdraw from the dwindling British Empire. It is quite possible that Britain would, secretly at least, welcome that

loss of mendicant, Red China infested appendages of the once far flung British empire.

A covey of the little tribal groups designated under the nomenclature of "states" has stirred up unwarranted criticism of South Africa because that republic is phenomenal and outstanding proof that their policies are sound and have done more for the non-white majorities than all the other so-called African states combined.

The group of representatives and senators in our Congress who are so concerned about South Africa acquiring suitable defense arms are not on record as protesting the sale of more fighter planes and other military hardware to Israel. Those legislators glibly quote U.N. Security Council's demand that there be no sale of defensive arms to South Africa.

But the same legislators are not on record as insisting that there be adherence to the Security Council's demand that, as a prelude to peace talks in the Middle East, Israel must withdraw its troops and vacate the Arab territory which was occupied by Israel in that week of fighting in 1967.

When that subject is raised the Israel spokesmen refuse to comply with the edict of the U.N. Security Council. "What we have occupied —we shall keep." That, of course blocks any talks or conferences which could find a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

When studying the question closely we find there are surprisingly few or no Arab voters in the states or districts in which the petition-signing legislators reside. By contrast there may be vociferous supporters of Israel — all with votes and some being good contributors to the election campaign funds.

Also in many election districts there may be sizable numbers of non-whites. It is politically advantageous to gain their votes. What better bait than to damn South Africa as being racially biased and denying voting rights to the non-white majority? Never a word about the tens of millions of dollars South Africa has spent and more to come in the construction of whole communities and "states" where the non-whites own and operate their businesses or professions — to the exclusion of the white minority. It would be well if some U.S. legislators look at the other side of the coin.

When so looking they will find that Communist China has a special need for getting a firm footing on the African contin-

ent. The constantly increasing population of mainland China makes it imperative that they migrate to other continents. Africa, particularly central Africa, is more accessible to Asia, than the countries of South America where the Japanese had but little success in pioneering and developing

The Chinese communists of the Peking regime have embassies in ten of the so-called black African states. Quite true the Nationalist government of Chang-Kai-shek has diplomatic relations with twenty-five of the African states. But the communist emissaries of Peking are gaining ground — and much of it.

The port of Dar es Salaam in communist controlled Tanzania is one if not the most important entry ports for the Chinese communists. These busy Reds are building a railway line from Tansania on the Indian Ocean side of Africa to Zambia, which is not far from the West coast of that continent. Zambia has rich copper deposits which will greatly augment the sources on which the Red Chinese now depend for that vital metal.

In addition Peking is giving Tansania an interest free loan of 400 million dollars. At least the interest payments do not begin for another eight years after the rail line is in operation. It is reported that in part payment for the railway line being built through Tansania, the Chinese will be given a strip of territory a mile wide on each side of the railway. That will give the Chinese communists a wide belt from the Indian Ocean to a point not far from the Altantic on the western side of what we formerly called the Black continent.

Already nine of the African states are communist controlled and if certain communist aiding members of our Congress, referred to earlier herein, could achieve their objective of preventing South Africa from purchasing the necessary weapons of defense, then the Red horde would feel they had the support of the United States in their plot for merging much of Africa into control of Red China's communist conspirators.

The irrefutable truth is that no where on that continent are the standards of living, education and health equal to present standards in South Africa. In one period of 16 years South Africa produced more African lawyers, doctors, professors, nurses and businessmen than the combined other states of that continent turned out in 50 years. Many of the

Bantu and members of other tribal groups have become millionaires.

American industrialists are increasing their investments in South Africa. With only six percent of Africa's population, South Africa produces six times as much steel as the remaining part of the continent combined. Not long ago an American satellite tracking station in another African country was forced to close. That country is now cooperating with Peking. South Africa stood with us in World War II, in Korea and helped in the Berlin air-lift. Despite all this proof of co-operation with us the bias brigade in the State Department and certain of our political know-all treat South Africa as though it were an affluent leper colony.

South Africa needs weapons of defense but of course the communist collusionists in Congress and in part of the information media find it economically and politically expedient to damn the one powerful country and force to check communist expansion on that continent. For some of us, aiding the enemy is still classed as treason.

The most recent communist instigated action against South Africa has been exposed and properly denounced by their Prime Minister. His statement follows an announcement by the World Council of Churches, that it is making financial grants to communist guerrilla groups in Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister asserted that for the World Council of Churches to subsidize communist instigated terrorist actions is shocking and cannot be tolerated.

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Leslie Stradling said it is "intolerable that money contributed in the name of religion can be diverted to financing subversive movements." He added that they would probably withdraw from the World Council of Churches.

As has been cited earlier in these pages, the communist infiltration of certain so-called Christian churches has long been one of Moscow's prime objectives. Religion in the words of Lenin is "an opiate of the people." Yet some of our self-styled religious and community leaders are too timorous to vigorously denounce such palpable communist tactics.

Of course, the World Council of Churches financial contributions are intended to aid the guerrillas in their terrorist activities in all southern Africa—including Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories.

CHAPTER 19

This Way Lies Madness

There is an ancient proverb: "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make blind."

In the latter weeks of the year 1970, it became shockingly apparent that the Washington administration was making successful effort to blindfold the American people. They must not see and fully realize that they have been or eventually will be involved in another war from which we can and must refuse to become embroiled.

Scarcely a day passes without some reference in the news to the continuing Middle East turbulence. We are told of charges and counter-charges made by the Israelis, the Egyptians, Jordanians, Arabs or guerrillas that there have been violations of the armistice which — temporarily at least —has served as a hiatus in the seemingly endless fighting in that part of the world. We of the United States cannot and must not become involved in the internecine wars of the Middle East.

From sources in Washington that are regarded as thoroughly reliable, we learn that the United States is already committed to taking active part in the political affairs of those countries. The disquieting and shocking assertion has been made that the present Washington administration has promised the government of Israel that, at the propitious time, the United States will give "all out" military assistance to Israel, even to sending U.S. troops into that trouble zone.

It is of course well known that the United States has "sold" fighter planes to Israel. Carefully omitted from the record is any mention of the terms of payment for them.

It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that it would be suicidal for the Nixon administration if the President ordered American military forces to fight and die in support of the dubious territorial claims of Israel. Such action by the Washington administration would initiate a wave of revolt from the multi-millions who are not subservient to the pro-Israel pressure organizations in this country.

For the past quarter of a century and more the several Washington administrations have made it abundantly clear

that they refused to confront the Soviet on any issue in most any part of the world. The Washington executives have permitted strategic war materials from the Soviet or its satellites to flow in quantities through the port of Haiphong to slaughter our fighting men in Vietnam.

Our knowledgeable military commanders in East Asia have asserted emphatically that we could and should — long ago, have blockaded Haiphong and all sea or land routes used by the communists for supplying the North Vietnamese with the military weapons they need to continue the war in which we should never have become involved.

There has been no noticeable demand by members of Congress and the nation's information media that we "WIN" the Vietnam war instead of prolonging it. We are told that for us to take positive action — cutting off the flow of vital military hardware to the communists of North Vietnam — it might trigger a nuclear holocaust which could obliterate the western world.

It is germane to the subject that reference be made to certain persons and policies that were so much in evidence during both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations which preceded implementation of the "Nixon Doctrine."

The so-called intellectual Rasputin, who charted our foreign affairs during the Kennedy-Johnson epoch, was Walt Whitman Rostow. He urged that the United States treat the Soviet with consideration and kindness. In a report entitled *Basic National Security Policy* he insisted that the Soviets are "mellowing" and by understanding their problems and peaceful intentions, we will eventually live in harmony with them.

Under no circumstances, insisted Rostow, should we encourage or give material assistance to any uprising in communist controlled countries. As the record shows — a very deplorable record — we gave no assistance to the freedom fighters in East Germany, when with our help they could possibly have thrown off the Soviet-communist yoke. We not only gave no assistance to the freedom fighters in Hungary, but the Washington administration prevented those heroic battlers in Budapest from obtaining the weapons which could conceivably have turned back the Soviet-communist killers.

The record verifies that Franco of Spain offered the Hun-

garians unlimited supplies of arms which would be flown in from Spain. But the Spanish planes needed refueling to return to Spain for more military hardware. West Germany offered refueling facilities for the Spanish planes. But our State Department put pressure on West Germany, forcing that country to withdraw its offer of assistance to the Hungarian freedom fighters. Yet there are those in and out of our government who assert that our several Washington administrations have not furthered Soviet aims in Central Europe. The disgraceful record proves the opposite.

In 1960 a book of Rostow's appeared, entitled *The USA in the World Arena*. In that volume Rostow urged the end of the sovereignty of the United States of America. Instead we should — with the Soviet, of course — establish an "international arena of power." (p. 538) "Some Americans," says this former advisor to our presidents, "may have to die if they protest the objectives of a political or strategic nature," which might be imposed on them when the totalitarian, one world tyranny is firmly established.

This presidential advisor, particularly in foreign affairs, makes mention that Hitler's policies drove from Europe many of Rostow's ethnic origin and brought into American universities "a respect for theoretical concept and virtuosity."

For the benefit of those who did not acquire a Harvard degree and communist leanings, "virtuosity" is a synonym for "dilettante" otherwise defined as amateurs or those with a mere smattering of the subject in which they profess to excel.

This seemingly lengthy preamble brings us to a vitally important fact. Sixty seven persons are listed in the preface of the Rostow masterpiece, *United States in the World Arena*, to whom the author pays tribute for their assistance and approval of the book's contents. Among those sixty-seven, of implied agreement with the pro-Soviet and pro-communist attitude of author, Rostow, is the name—Henry Kissinger.

This refugee from the anti-Jewish edicts of Hitler Germany, is the scion of an active Zionist and is officially listed as President Nixon's chief advisor on foreign affairs. According to reliable sources Kissinger formulates United States foreign policy and even injects his suggestions for the conduct of domestic affairs.

Far too little has been told about Kissinger. The conservative *U.S. News and World Report* (Jan. 27, 1969) notes that Kissinger a "native of Germany, came to the U.S. in 1938." Although born in Fuerth, Germany, May 27, 1923, his father, Louis Kissinger was, reportedly, a prominent Zionist and refugee from the Hitler regime. During World War II Henry Kissinger served in the Counter Intelligence Corps of the U.S. forces, which was heavily infiltrated with refugees from Nazi Germany. The CIC earned the title of "U.S. Gestapo" because of unwarranted cruelties they imposed on German prisoners of war.

Kissinger has long been associated with the council on Foreign Relations. After a thorough investigation by the American Legion of California (1962) the CFR organization was declared subversive. Among its many "illustrious" members are, or were, Alger Hiss, Ralph Bunche, Lauchlin Currie, Harry Dexter White, Herbert Matthews, Joseph Fels Barnes, J. Robert Oppenheimer, all of whom have been officially identified as communists or fellow travelers.

A general outline of Kissinger's "expertise" formula for international Utopia, is for the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to join forces and police the world, under "supernational" authority. That is the well known "One World" blueprint of the communist collusionists.

With East-West tension as it is today and with Zionists clamoring for all-out military aid, in the event of explosive action in the Middle East we do not want a Henry Kissinger advising our President. In fact there is no one we want to hear any more of — less.

When Walt Rostow was shaping United States foreign policy to conform with Soviet communist aims, there appeared to be no conflict of interest with that of Israel. For a third of a century, even before the Roosevelt-Litvinov pact in the latter days of 1933, the Zionist fraternity in Hollywood and their banking associates in New York were staunch supporters of the Soviet objectives. The newspapers and communication media affiliated with or beholden to the Hollywood tycoons for lucrative advertising, found it economically expedient to parrot the thinly disguised communist propaganda.

Now the officials of the Israeli government are vigorously

denouncing the Kremlin conspirators because they are giving military aid to their Arab neighbors. When it serves their purpose the Israeli regime cites certain mandates of the ineffectual United Nations in support of whatever move they purpose making. There is careful omission of the resolution adopted by the U.N. soon after that seven day war when Israeli military forces moved into territory of Jordan. Before peace negotiations could be initiated, asserted the U.N., Israel must remove its forces from Jordan. This Israel refuses to do.

According to some analysts and authorities on the conflicts and expansionist program of Israel, the Zionist pundits are stressing what they aver are the historical rights of Israel as stated in the *Scriptures*, Book of Genesis, 15.18: "The Lord made a covenant with Abraham saying: 'Unto thy seed I have given this land from the river of Egypt to the great Euphrates.' "

There are hundreds of millions of persons on this planet who refuse to concede that Abraham was given a deed to all that territory. But now that much of it is oil-rich land from which their Arab neighbors are reaping the benefit in millions of dollars, Israel endeavors to justify the creation of a Zionist empire extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. The Kremlin caliphs, so vigorously praised and supported in the immediate past by zealots of Zionism, are now eternally damned because they too strive to extend their communist empire further to the west. Reportedly they have supplied Egypt with all types of offensive and defensive weapons, inclusive of nuclear missiles.

We are reminded that Israel found it politically expedient not to sign the Atomic Non-Proliferation Treaty. We are also mindful that President Truman named Lewis L. Strauss Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Uranium became a government monopoly. We would dole out the precious uranium to countries or projects where it would be used for scientific and peaceful projects. It is asserted that Strauss aided Israel in the construction of an atomic reactor for "peaceful purposes."

Dr. Ernst D. Bergman, chairman of Israel's Atomic Energy Commission, has refused to permit any U.S. inspection of their atomic reactor in the Negev Desert. Commercial

airplanes are forbidden to fly over that installation because some suspicious individual could photograph the installation. Are nuclear weapons being made and stock-piled by Israel for "peaceful purposes" and will they be used to initiate what could lead to an atomic holocaust in the Middle East as the prelude to much wider destruction?

The pro-Israel coterie under direction of Henry Kissinger — presently dictating our foreign policy — would have us believe that it is only weapons and aircraft which have been promised Israel. Reportedly information which leaked from the Central Intelligence Agency confirms the rumor that President Nixon assured Israel's prime minister, Golda Meir, that when the necessity arises, American troops will be sent to augment Israel's fighting forces.

As cited earlier herein, we refused to aid the Hungarians in their fight against Soviet communist domination; we refused to give aid to the East Germans when they rebelled against Soviet enslavement and we gave no help to the freedom fighters in Czechoslovakia in their two attempts to throw off the yoke of the Kremlin. But we are—reportedly, committed by our President to sending American fighting forces to Israel — if and when Golda Meir asks for them.

The political power and pressure of the pro-Zionist element in our Congress has been ascertained by a pro-American organization. They sent a letter to every member of Congress. It was short and to the point. It asked that he, the senator or representative write a letter to President Nixon requesting that no U.S. troops be sent to the Middle East without first consulting the Congress. (We are presently deplorably involved in the Vietnam war, which was not with the consent or approval of Congress.)

Of the 535 senators and representatives to whom that simple request was directed, only 13 replied that they would write such a letter. It is a matter of record that 71 of our senators and 217 representatives signed a petition demanding that more military and economic aid be given Israel. The ones signing that petition were Democrats and Republicans, liberals and so-called conservatives.

The scandalous truth is that a shocking percentage of our elected representatives presently in Washington are cringing cowards when faced with the decision of furnishing more and more economic aid and perhaps even troops for the dubious

objectives of Israel. Some in Congress frankly assert privately that it would be political suicide to openly declare their opposition to all-out aid for Israel. They point out that the newspapers in their respective states or districts are pro-Israel, as are the TV and radio stations.

That is not surprising. In many areas the lucrative advertising revenue they get, is from business concerns owned by or affiliated with the pro-Israel minority.

Some of our politicians should be mindful of the fact that it is a "minority" who vociferously advocate a policy which, if followed to its eventual conclusion, could mean that some of our troops be asked to make the supreme sacrifice for the expansionist objectives of Israel.

If the President were so ill advised as to order "all-out" aid for Israel, inclusive of troops, the silent majority would become thunderingly vocal. At the next election they would sweep the pandering politicians into limbo.

Of course, the tens of millions who oppose the all-out aid to Israel's program or policy, will be classified by the professional smear bund as "anti-Semitic." Not long ago a certain American college professor and author wrote a pamphlet entitled, *Anti-Semitism is a phoney bogey*. And so it is.

That learned professor emphasizes the truism, that in a year's search it is unlikely that a single person could be found who is "anti-Semitic." For he would be obliged to include in his bias, not only the children of Israel, but the Egyptians, the Arabs, the Syrians, the Lebanese, the Jordanians and the Parsees, to mention a few of Semitic origin in that part of the world.

CHAPTER 20

Washington's Homos Aid Soviet Aims

It may be said without fear of refutation that the two fertile fields for Soviet espionage in this country are Washington and the United Nations headquarters in New York.

The execution of the Rosenburgs in New York some years ago may have necessitated more caution on the part of the Soviet and more devious ways for obtaining classified data in Washington, but their operations continue with the aid of known "security risks" in Federal bureaus.

According to testimony before a Congressional committee not too long ago, there are somewhere between 200,000 and a quarter of a million homosexuals in Government bureaus.

Because they are preyed upon by blackmailers, they are regarded as hazards and rightly so. Largely through the persistent efforts of a two-fisted Texan, Representative John Dowdy, many facts regarding the present plague of those security risks in Washington has been spread on the public records.

As chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Dowdy revealed that an organized society of homosexuals in Washington had obtained a permit to solicit contributions in that city.

Dowdy said: "these creatures could go to people's homes and say: 'Look here. The District of Columbia is approving what we are doing. They gave us a permit to solicit?'"

The Texan introduced a bill in the House to end that apparent approval of the doings of the deviates. Some of his colleagues seemed not to realize the menace these creatures are in Washington. Dowdy said: "I wish the members who oppose the bill and are being misled by these queer ideas, would get a copy of the committee hearings and read it. They will learn about things going on in Washington which may surprise them." He said that Franklin E. Kameny, president of the society of the homos, claims that 10 percent of the employees in all department of the government are qualified for membership in his society. "I had statements made to me that nothing could or would be done about this

problem because of the power of the homosexuals in Washington."

That is a frightening situation, if it exists, and we have no reason to challenge Dowdy's assertion. Just follow the continuity a little farther. The president of the society of sex deviates, said Dowdy, "was very pleased with an editorial in the *Washington Post* which supported the objectives advocated by the homosexual horde." Also, Dowdy relates, a man came to their committee, saying he was sent by the American Civil Liberties Union. His name is Monroe H. Freedman, a lawyer, who refused to divulge whether he was or was not a member of the homos' society. He was endeavoring to argue the right of the group to solicit funds for their "educational" campaign.

Both in this country and abroad we have observed that persons with these proclivities are often the victims of extortionists or blackmailers. The primary effort of their "educational" campaign, it was explained, is an attempt by their society to alter the "present discriminatory policy against the homosexual minority" — a minority perhaps almost as large as the Negro minority. The congressman called attention to an "educational" article of the society of deviates. It reads: "Never pay blackmail. If a choice is necessary between paying the blackmailer or killing him, then killing him is the wiser alternative."

That an organized group with those policies can exert any influence in Washington is alarming, to say the least. They contend that it is merely "prejudice" against them which decides that they shall not be employed in some government bureaus. The Washington society president said they are one of several similar groups, mentioning San Francisco as one.

The measure urged by Dowdy passed the House by a vote of 302 in favor and 80 against — with 48 not voting.

Just how did the 80 who voted against the measure explain their position to their wives — or acquaintances?

With scores of sex deviates in the Washington bureaus — some in departments generally regarded as "secret" — is it necessary to explain why the emissaries of the Soviet often have "classified" information about decisions made at the Pentagon or elsewhere — which are not even revealed to our communication media?

Singularly enough the very large Negro population in Washington has not served the aims of the communist conspirators as many have believed to be the case. It is now over 15 years since the House on Un-American activities released a report entitled "The American Negro In The Communist Party."

That report states, in part: "The Committee finds that the vast majority of Americans of the Negro race have consistently resisted the blandishments and treacherous promises offered them by the Communist conspirators." It is a minority of the Negroes, augmented by a segment of white agitators and egg-heads who are willing tools of the communist conivers. The white dupes, who like to give the impression they are impelled by some enabling urge to aid the Negroes, are the most useful puppets for the communist conspirators.

One witness before the House Committee, a Negro, who had been induced to join the Communist party testified that the "communists have a despicable policy as regards the Negro. They say they are trying to help him advance. Some believe this. Soon they learn that the communists are manipulating the Negro to serve communist aims. It is the kiss of death for any Negro to be connected with the communists."

A young Negro Baptist minister, Rev. E. Freeman Yearling, toured this country under the auspices of a pro-American anti-communist organization. He told some facts about how the Soviet tries to endue the Negroes to revolt — and of course in that way, further the Soviet aim, which is complete domination of the USA as part of a communist world. Rev. Yearling asserted that Martin Luther King, although pretending to follow the precepts of Christ, "was actually helping to establish in this country the objectives of Lenin."

This learned, forthright Negro minister is doing much to educate both the white and non-whites of the pit-falls in what they call "One Worldism, World Government or Internationalism," which is another term for world communism.

The destructive riots we have witnessed in this country, insists Yearling, are not isolated demonstrations but are part of the "one world" communist conspiracy. "Sometimes it appears," asserts Yearling, "that the American people just don't give a damn about what is happening in this country." He, for one, is endeavoring to bring facts to their attention.

A Date to Remember

Nationwide attention should be focused on the date March 1, 1945. Some members of Congress with stamina and an unalterable zeal for truth should bring that date to the attention of their colleagues and the nation's information media — on each succeeding first day of March. They should regard it as a duty they owe the younger voters who, for the most part, may not be familiar with the page of history that was indelibly written on March 1, 1945.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt had recently returned from Yalta. The fate of tens of millions of people was shamefully decided at that Yalta conference.

Briefly, at that conference, on February 11, 1945, Roosevelt signed an agreement with Joseph Stalin, to which Winston Churchill unwillingly appended his signature. It was the enslavement edict for millions of people in central and eastern Europe. The world is haunted today by the ghost of Yalta. For it was there that Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, the Baltic and Balkan nations, Rumania, Hungary and part of Germany were grafted onto the communist combine and Nationalist China wantonly betrayed to the Soviet. It was illegal, immoral and in violation of every lofty sounding slogan that was uttered during World War II. Moreover it was an abrogation of the pious pledges and promises of self-determination which had been made to those nations. We vowed and promised to "liberate" them from Nazi domination only to consign them to the benign brutality of Soviet communist serfdom, which, in most instances, has been far more terrible.

On March 1, 1945, Roosevelt addressed a joint session of Congress. In rambling and at times somewhat incoherent circumlocution, he referred to the Polish problem and a solution of it which he said had been "agreed to by Russia, by Britain and by me." Although the phrase "by me" is expurgated from the official texts of Roosevelt's speech, it is in the March 2 newspapers of New York and San Francisco — undoubtedly also in other newspapers that followed the radio recordings of the speech. Therefore we may accept their reports and not those of the Roosevelt idolaters.

Those two words "and me" are irrefutable proof of the omnipotent posture which Roosevelt arrogated to himself by entering into an "executive agreement" with Stalin which does not require Senate approval. Not unlikely, it was prepared by Alger Hiss or one of the other pro-communists in Roosevelt's entourage at Yalta.

The members of the Senate and the House of Congress were then told by Roosevelt: "This (Yalta) conference concerned itself only with the European war and the political problems of Europe and not with the Pacific war." That was a deliberate lie. Never before in the history of this nation has a chief executive stood before the representatives of the people and deliberately lied to them. Roosevelt knew that in his private safe was the secret agreement made with Stalin. By the disgraceful terms of that agreement Roosevelt betrayed Chiang Kai-shek by consenting to the plunder of Manchuria by Stalin's bandits, that Russia was to have the "use" of Port Arthur and Dairen also possession of South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, at that time belonging to Japan. But this confiscation of territory and facilities was not to be told Chiang-Kai-shek, until Stalin instructed to do so. In other words the President of the United States was to be the lackey of the Kremlin caliph.

William Bullitt, our one time ambassador to Russia and later to France, is on record as saying that "no more unnecessary, disgraceful and potentially dangerous document was ever signed by a President of the United States." Thousands of others concur in that indictment of Roosevelt.

All our problems of today in Europe and Asia, may be traced directly to the disgraceful commitments made at Yalta by our mentally and physically deteriorating president.

The anniversary of that Day of Deception, March 1, 1945 should be emphasized. The oppressed people in the captive nations must be told that it was a President and not the people of the United States who betrayed them into bondage.

The Australian historian, Chester Wilmot, author of *The Struggle for Europe* poses the question: "What did the Soviet Union receive at Yalta which she could not have taken without flagrantly violating the fundamental principles of

the (mythical) Atlantic Charter and the United Nations, to which she had subscribed? The real issue for the world and for the future was not what Stalin would or could have taken, but what he was given the right to take."

It is the epitome of something or other to imply that the United Nations has any code of principles. It is straining our credulity to even infer that there are certain "moral foundations" on which the United Nations is based.

At the beginning of the Korean war — which is not yet settled — the United Nations, speaking officially, made known that there was to be "one Korea" — not North Korea and South Korea which could provide basis for continued tension and even hostilities. What has been the result of that United Nations edict? We have precisely what the U.N. said we were not to have.

When the Soviet communists invaded Hungary several years ago the U.N. said they must depart and Hungary was to be its usual "self determining" nation. With what result? Thousands of courageous Hungarians were sacrificed and their country is another of the Soviet satellites.

The more recent invasions and liquidating of anti-communists in Czecho-Slovakia does not support the implication that the U.N. has an admirable code of morals.

God, religion, and the moral precepts which are the foundation of Christian civilization were jettisoned by those who devised the United Nations and maneuvered us into its membership.

Tens of millions of human beings are slaves in the arctic camps of the Soviet and thousands more consigned to similar hells in the satellite countries. What is erroneously called "East Germany" is one of the communist hells. Yet the Soviet and certain of its satellite nations are members of the U.N. The United States, to our eternal shame, has not found it propitious to disassociate itself from such company.

Over fifteen million persons were deprived of their property in Eastern Europe — contrary to every moral law and every international law — and driven into western Europe by the Communist regimes. Tens of thousands of them died on the way. Our State Department and our Administration not only gave tacit approval to that violation of man's rights as given by God, but our chief executive was signator at Pots-

dam to the disgraceful document which "authorized" it. And yet some speak of "moral foundations" of the United Nations.

We loudly proclaimed our brotherly feeling for the Polish people and pledged our resources to liberate their country from the foreign yoke that was imposed on them in 1939. A promise made is a debt unpaid. It was a moral obligation we assumed. At the behest of Stalin, who personified individual and national immorality, Roosevelt shattered the solemn pledge we gave Poland and betrayed them to Soviet liquidation, exploitation and property confiscation.

The same was done in the case of Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Bulgaria and Roumania. Climaxing that was the despicable and brutal betrayal of China, in violation of every moral and written obligation to assist them against aggression. Moreover, we take no retaliatory action against member nations of the United Nations that for years have been supplying munitions of war to the Vietcong — our communist enemy in Vietnam. Morals among the member nations of the U.N.? What code of morals is that — except the unmoral code of the international gangster?

The readers may recall that at the very onset of this book it was recorded that Franklin D. Roosevelt rescued Bolshevik Russia from political and economic collapse. The disastrous consequences of that misdeed cannot be over-emphasized. Supporting that assertion is part of an editorial in the Washington, D.C. *Times-Herald* January 20, 1953:

"The facts show that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in November 1933 had rescued Stalin from crashing disaster in granting diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union, against all advice and experience of wisdom. In doing so he put International Communism on its feet all over the world for the first time."

Additional quotations from that editorial in the *Times-Herald* of Washington, D.C. are pertinent. As follows:

"Next he (Roosevelt) introduced Communists into the government of the United States, even to the point of having them as guests in the White House. Government degenerated into a fraud, a racket and a blackmail. The next thing we knew, this nation was by such means involved in a war all over the world, pouring out blood and treasure in such profusion as to stagger the whole human race. Never had any

people so generously given themselves away . . . never had any people been so callously wasted and abused, insofar as men in power were concerned.

" . . . By 1949 the simple truth was clear. The whole New Deal influence consisted of various degrees of Socialist pseudo-liberalism reaching on to actual treason, which in itself many liberals excused. The State Department was filled with Russian spies, English agents and homosexuals. The bulk of columnists and commentators seeking to uphold its ruined reputation were themselves fellow travellers."

During the Kennedy administration the late James B. Utt, a California congressman, introduced a resolution in the House (Hr9567) to rescind and revoke United States' membership in the United Nations. He expressed it accurately when he said "this nation cannot survive as a Republic as long as we are shackled to an international organization by a treaty which supersedes our Constitution." When introducing his resolution in the House of Congress, Utt said he knew he would be called "irresponsible and fanatical, but I find myself in good company." The testimony before a Senate committee of five of our most competent military commanders -- Generals Mark Clark, James Van Fleet, George Stratemeyer and Edward Almond, besides Admiral Turner Joy prove that "we were required to lose the Korean war."

CHAPTER 22

A Shameful Record

For a quarter of a century and more a militant minority in the United States has cited the almost incredible but irrefutable record of mis-deeds committed by Franklin Roosevelt. The seemingly insoluble problems with which the remaining part of the free world is confronted today, can be traced with unerring accuracy to his inexplicable aid and furtherance of communist causes throughout a large part of the world.

With the possible exception of Hitler and Stalin, no man in this century caused more untimely deaths, suffering and misery to millions in Europe and Asia, than did the man whom some idol worshippers in this country would canonize.

As previously noted herein, it was Roosevelt who prevented the Bolshevik regime from sinking into political and economic desuetude. Much on that has been recorded in previous pages. For the most part students in our colleges and universities have little if any knowledge of the betrayals and political chicanery that involved us in three wars which snuffed out the lives of millions in our armed forces; World War II, the Korean conflict and the seemingly interminable guerrilla type of war in Vietnam.

As cited in foregoing pages the war in Europe — 1939-45 — into which Roosevelt plotted to involve us through the "back door" of Pearl Harbor, could have been ended at least six months before May 1945. But the ardent zealots for Soviet objectives refused to end the killing and wanton destruction, until Stalin's forces were entrenched in the heart of Europe. They are still there.

Allen Dulles was perhaps our most important intelligence operative in Europe during World War II. He is co-author of a book entitled *Secret Surrender* to which reference has been made in previous pages.

More recently he related for a nationally known publication certain details linked with the abortive attempt of Count Claus von Stauffenberg to assassinate Hitler — July 20, 1944. Had the plotters succeeded in eliminating Hitler they intended to immediately end the war by the surrender of all their military forces.

Dulles asserted that for months high ranking German military chiefs, who detested Hitler, tried to get into contact and cooperation with representatives of the Western Allies. They were prepared to surrender and thereby prevent the very situation with which we are faced in Europe today. But, as we are told by Dulles, all efforts for ending the war "came up against a stone wall."

As we know from later disclosures, the pro-communist cabal surrounding Roosevelt succeeded in carrying out Stalin's program for the occupation and communist control of all Eastern and central Europe — with a large part of Germany where tension may build up against the Soviet designs.

Reference to Teheran and Yalta, where Stalin virtually dictated terms and policies for post-war operations, has been dwelt upon in previous pages.

It is in keeping with the theme to quote part of a newspaper column by the late George Sokolsky, Oct. 1, 1952: "Under both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, communists flourished in our government. Since 1933, Soviet agents and emissaries infiltrated our government." And today?

For over a quarter of a century the policy makers of Washington administrations succeeding Roosevelt, have adhered to his policy of never "embarrassing the Russians."

During the Korean war the Assistant Secretary of the U.N., who is also a member of the vital Security Council and a Soviet national, conveyed to the communist forces in North Korea the supposedly "secret" directives to General MacArthur. As MacArthur asserted, the enemy was in possession of the "secret" orders before they reached him.

That Korean tragedy took over 40,000 precious American lives, billions in war materials and is not ended yet.

Lt. General George E. Stratemeyer, former chief of the Far East Air Forces, told a reporter of the Orlando, Florida, *Sun* — in February, 1952: "We were prepared to pulverize the Communist air dromes, supply lines and depots so completely that they never could have moved any large number of troops southward. General MacArthur had a complete victory within his grasp. He could have won the Korean war easily, if Washington had permitted him to do so."

General James Van Fleet, testifying before a Senate Committee in Washington, June 1951, asserted: "The Korean

War could have been won in 1951, if our attack had not been curtailed."

Herbert G. Moore, writing in the *National Republic*, June 1951, mentioned the "Korean Fiasco" and said the "crowning error was in firing General MacArthur — our greatest military leader, our greatest strategist, our greatest authority on Asia. It took the President of the U.S. to inflict the severest blow ever administered to American prestige." — (Associated Press report. Oct. 14, 1952) :

"Air Force Secretary, Finletter said today Russia has contributed about 4,400 airplanes to the Reds in Korea. This is the first time the government has made public its estimate of how many aircraft the Russians have thrown into the Korean war. Finletter reported the Soviets have delivered about 4,000 planes, including 2,000 jets to the Chinese air force and sent an additional 400 to the North Koreans."

It is Soviet war material pouring into East Asia which keeps the Vietnam war from being won by the United States. Many of our knowledgeable military officers have asserted that we could have won that conflict long ago — had the Washington officials permitted it.

What hope have we for the future?

In this vein it is well to reflect on the words of General Douglas MacArthur, in an address at Houston, Texas:

"It is an infallible reminder that our greatest hope and faith rests upon two mighty symbols; the Cross and the Flag. The one based on those immutable teachings which provide the spiritual strength to persevere along the course which is just and right—the other based on the invincible will that human freedom shall not perish from the earth."

Epilogue

In the foregoing pages it has been repeatedly asserted and irrefutably documented that moral rot has permeated various departments of our federal government, particularly the seemingly sacrosanct State Department.

This was driven into the consciousness of our people by the shameful action of those Coast Guard officers who permitted half a dozen Russian thugs to go abroad a United States Coast Guard cutter in American territorial waters and forcibly take from it a Lithuanian radio operator, who defected from a Russian fishing vessel and begged for asylum on the American ship. He was refused the sanctuary which, traditionally, is extended to all persecuted people who apply to the United States.

The nation's information media — press and radio, presented the disgraceful details to shocked readers and listeners. Many members of Congress, both in the Senate and the House expressed their justified indignation as details of the tragedy were revealed, despite efforts by some State Department flunkies and officers of the Coast Guard to justify their actions.

The pertinent and caustic comments of Representative Philip M. Crane of Illinois, as appearing in the *Congressional Record* of December 1, 1970, reflects the views of many other members of the House and Senate, Mr. Crane asserted:

"The total barbarity involved in the case of a Lithuanian sailor seeking asylum who was bound over to Soviet captors by the U.S. Coast Gard within U.S. coastal waters necessitates an investigation of the actions of all those involved in this indefensible act. If the reports available at this time are correct, the varied and contradictory statements by the individuals and agencies involved make it quite clear that the stain of this gallant man's blood abroad the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Vigilant resulted from the misdeeds of Americans acting as officials of this Government.

"There are apparently several facets to this case, any one of which should spark congressional and Presidential concern. First, there is the question of communications or the apparent lack of adequate communications between those responsible for our seamen's complicity in this crime. Second, we have to

consider the crime itself. For surely the forced repatriation of this unfortunate individual, a man known only as Simas, represents a violation of established American procedure, as well as international law under article 33 of the Geneva protocol: "No contracting state shall expel or return a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened." Third, there is the question of the U.S. Coast Guard's sanctioning aliens to use force aboard a U.S. ship within the territorial waters of this country.

"The thought that a man would jump to freedom aboard a U.S. ship within American territorial jurisdiction, ask for asylum and seek the protection of this country is understandable. What is incomprehensible is the fact that at some point between the State Department and the Coast Guard command the decision was made to return forcibly this individual to the Russian ship. What then followed was that the commander of the Coast Guard Cutter Vigilant (Capt. Ralph E. Eustis) invited additional Russian personnel aboard the American vessel where they set upon the struggling defector, attempting to beat him into submission. While Americans apparently stood by, the Lithuanian managed to fight off his captors and hide aboard the Vigilant. The roaming gang of Russians later found him and, according to one eyewitness account then beat him senseless. The Russian captors and their prey, bloodied and trussed hand and afoot, were then lowered into an American lifeboat, manned by an American crew, which transported them back to the Russian vessel — some ten hours after Simas made what he thought was a leap to freedom.

"It is seldom I find myself in agreement with an editorial from the *New York Times*," said Congressman Crane, "but in this instance I stand with them in condemning this despicable act and calling for bringing to account those responsible for the actions of November 23, 1970."

The *New York Times* editorial is captioned — perhaps somewhat ironically: *Land of the Free*

"The forcible removal of a defecting Soviet sailor from a United States Coast Guard cutter with the cooperation of its American officers, is surely one of the most disgraceful incidents ever to occur on a ship flying the American flag. It flouts the American tradition of granting political asylum and

it may constitute a violation of the Geneva convention on refugees."

There is much more to that editorial of the *New York Times*. The newspaper editorialized on the same subject on later dates. Among the many denunciations of the deplorable violation of all human rights by officials of the Coast Guard the State Department and other agencies of the federal government, in the case of the Lithuanian seaman, is one by Congressman Mario Biaggi of New York. His remarks, (*Congressional Record*, December 3, 1970) stress a point which many of the others failed to mention.

He stated on the floor of the House that: "I am disgusted at the ball-bouncing between the State Department and the Coast Guard over just who is at fault in this incident. Those in Boston and in Washington who obviously issued the final order to release the refugee to the Russian ruffians, must certainly bear the major load of the blame. As soon as a person asks for refuge, there should be no question about its being granted."

Moreover, the fact that it was a Lithuanian on a Russian ship is significant. This nation has not recognized the illegal Soviet occupation of the Baltic States. To this day there are diplomatic delegations in Washington from Estonia, and Latvia as well as Lithuania. Yet Lithuania's charge d'affairs in Washington was not even notified.

That is a moot point which our Soviet-aiding State Department would not mention. It might "embarrass" the Soviet to cite the illegal occupation of the Baltic States by Russian-communist barbarians. Instances of similar occupations have been recorded in preceding pages of this book.

The State Department spokesman, Robert J. McClosky, told some members of Congress that if the Department had been fully informed of the circumstances — "the incident would have developed differently."

That is a typically evasive State Department excuse which means precisely nothing. Then McClosky contradicted himself. He said "the State Department's Soviet desk received three calls from the Coast Guard" on the day of these disgraceful decisions. One call mentioned specifically that a Coast Guard vessel had a potential defection case.

----- An officer at the Soviet desk informed the Coast Guard

that "we would not want to encourage defection and that a provocation might be involved."

Here we have more evidence of the over-all State Department policy of never "embarrassing" the Russians. Senator Edward J. Gurney of Florida, made the terse comment that the commander of an American vessel should not need specific instructions in a case like this. One would expect him to act on the spot on his own initiative to grant asylum without consultation with the Soviet ship's officers, the local Coast Guard District or the Department of State.

Senator Gurney voiced the views of millions in these United States when he asserted that it is inconceivable and unacceptable for the commander of a U.S. Coast Guard vessel to permit Communist sailors to roam and search his vessel at will. Climaxing that, by permitting the Russians to beat, kick and batter the Lithuanian into unconsciousness, without a single officer or member of the ship's crew lifting a hand to prevent such typically Bolshevik brutalities.

There were three civilians on board the Vigilant who had been aboard the Russian fishing vessel, Sovietkaja Litva for informal talks in connection with what the civilians allege was "overharvesting" of the yellowtail flounder by the Russians. These three men, Robert Breize, Howard Nickerson and John Burt were representatives of three fishing organizations in New Bedford. Breize, president of the New Bedford Seafood Products Association, is a native of Latvia who fled that country in his own tugboat when the Russians occupied the Baltic States.

It has been asserted that U.S. Coast Guard officers and personnel were under orders not to discuss this disgraceful incident aboard the U.S. vessel. Breize ignored such a "gag" and is credited with supplying the information media-press and radio with details they were unable to obtain from the officers of the Coast Guard ship or the State Department in Washington.

Deputy Under Secretary of State, William B. Macomber was summoned before a foreign affairs sub-committee of the House and asked to explain, if he could, why the Lithuanian Simas Kudirka was refused sanctuary on the U.S. Coast Guard vessel. After some minutes of typical State Department circumlocution, Congressman Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio, chairman of the sub-committee, told Mr. Macomber that the

more he endeavored to explain the disgraceful incident "the worse it gets."

Several government departments were involved in that unprecedented acquiescence to outrageous demands of the Russians. It is further deplorable but incontrovertible proof that the State Department and certain other agencies of our Federal government will never make a move or take unilateral action in a matter of moment if it might "embarrass" the Soviet.

In recent years certain of our self-glorifying political personalities seldom lose an opportunity to ingratiate themselves with the foreign born constituents in their districts or states by urging more and more aid for the oppressed people in the Captive Nations. Then when one of those from a Captive Nation — Simas Kudirka of Lithuania — endeavors to escape into the freedom of the United States, there are those in government service who aided the Communist captors to beat him into insensibility and drag his bleeding body back to the Russian fishing craft alongside the U.S. Coast Guard cutter. Moreover the captain of the American vessel permitted members of his crew to aid the Russian ruffians in transporting the unfortunate Lithuanian seaman to the Soviet ship in one of the life boats of the Coast Guard cutter. American history does not record any such prior violation of the accepted codes of civilized nations.

It is ironic that for the past two decades our Presidents have designated the third week in July as "Captive Nations week." The original proclamation, when Dwight Eisenhower was the White House tenant, reads, in part: ". . . whereas the peoples of the Soviet dominated nations have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties . . . it is appropriate to manifest to the peoples of the captive nations the support of the Government and the people of the United States . . ." and so on.

The peoples of the captive nations observed how sympathetic and helpful the United States was when the Lithuanian, Simas Kudirka, contrived to get on a United States vessel in the territorial waters of the United States and was then delivered to the torturers. What a blemish on the United States.

In his first "State of the Union" message, Eisenhower declared, in part . . . that he would ask Congress "to repudiate

the secret agreements by which nations and peoples were enslaved." That presidential pledge went into the limbo of broken political promises. It may be recorded here that after the first of those seemingly forthright proclamations of "Captive Nations Week," there was never again any reference to who or why whole nations and peoples were being held "captive." The first proclamation cited the "aggressive policies of Soviet communism."

In the second annual Captive Nations proclamation Eisenhower very pointedly omitted the words Russia, communism or the Soviet Union. He avoided any citation of the fact that it was his benefactor, Franklin Roosevelt, who consented to Stalin's military forces occupying several small states in eastern and central Europe with the expressed benediction of the White House tenant.

The Captive Nations proclamations by President Kennedy in 1961, 1962, 1963 do not so much as indicate who or what is keeping many small nations in captivity. This was explained by Dean Rusk, the then Secretary of State, when a resolution was introduced in Congress to establish a permanent House Committee on the Captive Nations. The Soviet communists, Rusk insisted, are very sensitive in matters of this kind. They would take umbrage at any such action by our Congress. Our State Department, it was pointed out, would never be so crass as to even mention the Katyn Forest massacre of some 15,000 Polish army officers and political leaders, with the implication it was a Soviet-communist crime. The same reticence as regards Captive Nations, is the State Department policy — so we are informed.

The deplorable tragedy of Simas Kudirka, the Lithuanian seaman who was refused the asylum he expected from the United States, could conceivably alter the views of millions. They have been propagandized into believing that the Moscow moguls are "mellowing." They observed the opposite in the barbaric treatment of the Lithuanian who sought refugee in what we have always proclaimed is the "land of the free."

The disgraceful treatment of that unfortunate man, verifies what has been stressed repeatedly in these pages, namely, that the Washington hierarchy will do nothing to "embarrass" the Soviet.

The officers of the Soviet vessel from which the Lithuanian defected, were confident that no matter to what violations of

international codes they might stoop, there would be no restraining action by the Americans.

For over thirty years the Soviet communists have broken agreements, created difficulties and put obstacles in the way of the Americans — particularly in Eastern and Central Europe. They have done it with immunity and impunity.

There were very definite Four Power agreements for the administration of municipal affairs in the greater Berlin area, guaranteeing freedom of movement for those residing in any part of the city. The Soviet officials imposed restriction of movement for the Berliners. The United States in unison with Britain and France scolded the Soviet — by letter but took no action to challenge the violation of the Four Power agreements.

Observing that the powerful United States with its anaemic allies offered no resistance when they disregarded the "Four Power" agreements, the Soviet, through its puppet regime in East Berlin imposed a blockade of all rail, highway, water and air lanes into Berlin. Our seasoned and competent military and civilian administrators — knowing that the communists were merely testing the mettle of the Allies, and particularly of the United States — wanted to immediately keep the communication avenues open. They knew that we were in position to defy the edicts of the East German communists.

But the master minds in the Pentagon, in unison with the super-intellectuals in the State Department, decreed that there must be no violating of the communists' edicts. When the United States forces did not prevent the initial building of the Berlin Wall — the puppets of Moscow in East Germany knew they could take what actions they wished without any fear of meaningful resistance by the United States. The communists combine military strength with diplomatic deception. We, of the Western world, should study the past. That admonition cannot be stressed too often.

From the turbulent days that recorded the overthrow of the Czarist regime in Russia and the usurpation of power by the Bolsheviks, the free world has been deceived, deluded and despised by the Soviet communist canaille.

"There is nothing wrong with communism," purred Franklin Roosevelt in practiced political prevarication, when Congressman Martin Dies cited the moral rot wherever com-

munists gained foothold in any country. "Some of my best friends are communists" added Roosevelt in one of the recorded admissions of his collaboration with the enemy. His almost incredible furtherance of Stalin's objectives throughout the world, resulted in the menace to Western Christian civilization which is directed from the atheistic fountain head in Moscow.

At the time of the Cuban missile crisis President Kennedy was in a position to uphold the Monroe Doctrine and prevent any foreign nation from gaining a foothold on the Western hemisphere. He should have told Khrushchev to remove all Soviet missiles from Cuba and dismantle any thinly disguised "cultural" or commercial structures. There was partial removal of Soviet missiles according to information since obtained from reliable sources. But Cuba remains the focal point of communist operations on this continent.

More recently it has been alleged that Soviet communists had constructed a submarine base in Cuba. Inspection, of course, by us is forbidden. That is Soviet policy everywhere particularly in the Siberia area with its millions of political slaves.

The Nixon administration, including all its high officials, sat tightly on the Kudirka case until jolted into defensive rhetorics and secret maneuvering by the public outcry of the Lithuanian groups in this country. The incident was a repetition of the "Keelhaul" crime against humanity, cited earlier herein, except that there were thousands in the cast of that previous atrocity. A Washington publication asserted that despite President Nixon's patriotic posturing, he still prefers to retain that World War II agreement on the repatriation of Soviet nationals "regardless of their personal wishes."

For the past three decades we have observed the deleterious effects of our State Department's conciliatory foreign policy when confronted with any decision affecting the Soviet or communist activities on our hemisphere. Moscow's atheistic ideology is the antithesis of all we regard as the basis of Western Christian civilization.

Some of our law enforcement officials have asserted that the sporadic riots and demonstrations against the police and other civil authorities are plainly advocated in the communist manuals frequently found in the meeting places of
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the anarchists and trouble makers.

The goal of the communist coalition is to destroy civilization as we know it, to be replaced by a one-world autocracy with its fountain head in Moscow. Unfortunately an alarming number of our political miscreants — by chicanery or connivance have aided the alien and unprincipled element which infests many of our government bureaus and the media for impressing these facts in the consciousness of our people.

Three decades and more of deceitful involvement in "no win" wars has strained our material resources, fostered anarchy and resulted in the loss of our cherished reputation as a refuge for those who suffer political persecution.

It may be truthfully asserted that today we are reaping the harvest of deceit.

Additament

The incredible aid to objectives of world-wide communism was adroitly omitted from pages of our much vaunted "free press" when President Nixon recently paid an unprecedented state visit to Josef Broz Tito, the bloody handed communist dictator of Yugoslavia. Since then Mr. Nixon expressed his gnawing desire to visit China and pay his respects to Mao Tse-tung, the murdering mandarin in Peking.

Not many days later Nixon commandeered the nation's radio and television facilities to tell us he had received and accepted an invitation from Mao to visit China—"sometime before May, 1972." The national political conventions of ~~the~~ —as yet—Independent Republic, will be in May. Therefore the President will schedule his Oriental trip in the hope of garnering generous publicity from the information media. . . . Didn't he send Henry Kissinger, the favorite of the communist collusionists, to pave the way for the epoch making meeting with the Asiatic exterminator of all who decline to labor for the aims of Mao?

In the meantime our communist conciliating collusionists in Washington — both in Congress and in the UN will condone the purging of tens of millions by the murderer who will be host for the American president.

For the benefit of those who had no opportunity to learn historical facts concerning the communist criminal whom President Nixon visited in Belgrade, it is appropriate that some paragraphs from a previous book by this writer be again brought to public attention.

One of the most ghastly, almost incredible crimes of the whole period of World War II and the months following, was committed by Marshal Tito who was brought into power by Britain and the United States. In his book *Titoism* (Vantage Press, New York) the author, Prof. Joseph Kalvoda refers to the *London Times* of May 23, 1945, in which a British soldier, lately in Yugoslavia, told of a terrifying list of unspecified charges against Marshal Tito's regime for mass shootings, arrests, deportations, kidnapping of civilians, murders of priests, vilification and persecution of religion. The British press did not publish, emphasizes Kalvoda, "that 140,000 Croation soldiers, in good faith laid down their arms to the British Army, who in turn delivered them to the partisans lead by Josef Broz Tito."

In ruthless communist fashion they were slaughtered near the towns of Blaiburg and Maribor, 1945, which mass murder is recorded in Croation history as a "Super Katyn." (Data also in the *Congressional Record* of the 83rd Congress: V. 99 No. 99 A-2076.)

Details of this "super Katyn" crime were told this writer by the late General Heinrich Alabanda, one of the few officers who escaped. He later put the facts in writing for the record. It required five days for Tito's firing squads with machine guns to slaughter in characteristic communist manner those 140,000 soldiers who laid down their arms in good faith. Power trench-digging machines dug deep ditches and bulldozers pushed the bodies into mass graves. Harrows and road-rollers left no ground surface evidence of the crime.

Some may endeavor to apologize or mitigate the disgrace of our President "honoring" Tito, communist butcher who ordered one of the most ghastly massacres in world history. But, of course, now that we are engaged in "ping-pong" politics, horrifying massacres, or reference would mar cordial relations we hope to maintain with communist criminals.

The zealots for getting Communist China into the United Nations have never ceased their efforts and at present it seems they may gain their objective. In Frank Capell's June 11, (1971) issue of the *Herald of Freedom* he cities the *New York Times* of April 30, 1971 and mentions former Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, who addressed a meeting in Washington of the American Society of International Law.

Acheson reportedly favored the admission of Communist China in the UN. He also favored admitting East Germany,

Communist North Vietnam, Communist North Korea and recommended that the United States extend diplomatic recognition to all those communist countries. Dean Rusk is one who said he "would not turn his back on Alger Hiss" so what other attitude could we expect from that former Secretary of State?

According to the *Herald of Freedom*, Dean Rusk himself has been considered as a security risk. He was first investigated by the State Department in January 1946 and the FBI conducted a full investigation of him in 1948. It was not until January 12, 1949 that he was finally able to secure a clearance by a "loyal security board".

During his tenure of office Dean Rusk waived security rules on over 150 individuals who came to the State Department while he was Secretary of that vital department of the Washington "establishment." He became Assistant Sec. of State for Far Eastern Affairs on March 28, 1950. While serving in that capacity Rusk told an audience at the University of Pennsylvania that Mao Tsu-tung was the George Washington of China. He well knew at the time that Mao the communist butcher had already been responsible for the murder of millions of innocent Chinese.

It was on the recommendation of Dean Rusk that the U.S. rejected the offer of Chiang Kai-Shek to supply the necessary trained troops to fight the Communists in Korea. It was Dean Rusk who recommended that General MacArthur be forbidden to stop the flow of Communist troops and supplies over the Yalu River Bridge. It was Dean Rusk who formulated and got approval for the "no-win" policy in Korea. It was the same Dean Rusk who recommended the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he insisted on winning the war in Korea.

The barrage of criticism leveled at portions of the information media by Vice President Agnew was the first noteworthy expose of the mis-information which for decades has been fed the "proletariat" by the press and air tycoons.

Over the past twenty years this writer has been citing and documenting some such omissions and commissions on the part of the information media. No doubt in this volume there will be found certain little known facts concerning the deeds and misdeeds of our political miscreants. Some readers will approve such citations but the pro-communist, pro-China proponents will be annoyed. May their annoyance increase.

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